Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 135 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Chronicle

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 182 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.	
6th September..	Somali ..	6712	
15th ,, ..	Marghat† ..	8258	
20th ,, ..	Bremen* ..	11540	Transport
26th ,, ..	Merkara† ..	8235	Extra B. I. Co.'s
27th ,, ..	Malta ..	6064	Sailing.

*No accommodation is available for Civilian Passengers by the "Bremen".
†As the "MARGHA" and "MERKARA"† are conveying Troops there is no accommodation for Second Saloon Passengers by these Steamers.

	NATIVE FIRST SALOON.	SECOND SALOON.	SERVANTS. DECK.
	"A"	"B"	"C" "A" "B"
BOMBAY TO LONDON:—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs Rs. Rs. Rs.
Single ..	742	687	633 524 469 227
Return .	1,113	1,031	950 786 704 340
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES:—			
Single ..	698	655	600 502 447 210
Return .	1,047	982	900 753 671 315

The "B" and "C" rates of Passage Money in the FIRST SALOON and "B" rate of Passage Money in the SECOND SALOON have reference to the situation of the accommodation only. Passengers occupying such accommodation in either class enjoy all the privileges of those paying the higher rate, the only difference being in the position of the cabins allotted.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date About.	Steamer.	Tons.	
12th Sept. ..	Khiva ..	8947	

TO AUSTRALIA VIA COLOMBO.

Date About.	Steamer.	Tons.	
27th Oct. ..	Morea ..	10890	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.	Steamers.	—
6th Sept. ..	Bankura ..	Karachi and P. Gulf
11th ,, ..	Linga ..	Karachi direct
11th ,, ..	Pundua ..	E and S Africa.
25th ,, ..	Taroba ..	Do.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd. (Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tenshin Maru	T. Yoshisaki	4172	27th Aug.	7th Sept.
Rosei Maru..	F. Hashimoto	2658	27th Aug.	7th Sept.
Kiuku Maru	K. Yawata	5853	27th Aug.	4th Sept.
Shinyo Maru.	John Salter	4734	6th Sept.	17th Sept.
Tokumi Maru	G. Matsushita	3356	8th Sept.	19th Sept.

For Freight apply to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI, Manager.

Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD. (Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Bombay to Marseilles and Genoa via Aden, Djibouti and Port Said.

Steamer	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.	Destination
Saigon-Maru	S. Kondo	18th Aug.	6th Sept.	Japan.
Indus-Maru	T. Watanabe	29th Aug.	6th Sept.	,,
Kasado-Maru	N. Yanagi	5th Sept.	20th Sept.	,,
Indo-Maru	S. Arai	11th Sept.	17th Sept.	,,
Burma Maru	S. Imai	3rd Oct.	14th Oct	,,

(Only Cargo Service to Marseilles and Intermediate Ports.)

For Freight apply to:—

M. UCHIYAMA, Manager.

Siam Building, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act VII of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.

BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	20,00,000
Reserve Fund	12,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2¼ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE, General Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:

4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad, Basrah. Amara, Hillah and Mosul.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£110,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T. (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Balgique).
Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.).
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
G. Bromley Martin, Esq. (Martins Bank, Ltd.).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Corner of Hornby Road & Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT four per cent. per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, LOANS and CREDITS GRANTED on approved security and every discription of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

R. D. YOUNG, Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,55,799	3	6
Reserve Funds	13,29,592	8	8

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundhur	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jammu	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Umballa City
Hapur	Ludhiana	
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2¼ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are brought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

RUPCHAND KAPUR, Manager.

BANKING.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.

With which are incorporated.

The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The Natal Bank, Ltd. and The National Bank of The Orange River Colony, Ltd.

Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State.

Bankers to the British Imperial Government in South Africa.

Paid-up Capital	£3,850,000
With Power to increase to ...	£4,000,000
Capital and Reserve	£5,715,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PRETORIA.

LONDON OFFICES:—Circus Place, London Wall; 18 St. Swithin's Lane, and 25, Cockspur Street (West End).

NEW YORK OFFICE:—10, Wall Street.

OVER 380 BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.

Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrograd and the Principal Cities of the World.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.

BILLS negotiated and collected.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.

W. MURRAY SMITH, Acting Manager.

Taj Buildings, 210, Hornby Road.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 50,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 27,500,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 6,530,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAINAN
SOERABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA, Manager.

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 25,000,000

Head Office: Yokohama.

Branches:—

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

T. SIZAWA, Manager.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SAFETY RAZOR.

SAFETY RAZOR rivals "Gillet", identical in appearance and use, at one-third the "Gillet" price. Use the "Gillet" blades, British made, complete in case with six "Gillet" blades for Rs. 5 (five) only, "Gillet"2 blades price Rs. 2-8 a dozen (Postage extra), direct from the importers.

THE INTERNATIONAL STORES, 335, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 5,00,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	Yen 2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 45,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay. Post Box No. 889.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA

This purely Indian Company was the first deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security—Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

TATA & Co., Managing Agents. P. BANERJEA, Secretary.

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS, Chief Agents, Bombay Presidency, 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN:

The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,

DIRECTORS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C. I. E.,
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.,
Jamshed K. Tarachand Esq., Bar-at-Law,
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq., (Pragjee Sooijee & Co.),
Lalji Naranji Esq., J. P. (Mooljі Jethа & Co.), (Ex-officio).

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.

Applications for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars, apply to:—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO., Secretaries and Managers.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL

at which to put up at in Bombay is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Railway" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chefs, High Class Wines and Billiard Tables.

fail to try the "Railway" Hotel

Charney Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 111.

SOAPS, CANDLES, &c.

We keep large stocks of famous English BAR SOAPS, CARTON SOAPS and TOILET SOAPS, manufactured by Messrs. William Gossage and Sons, Ltd., and Joseph Crosfield and Sons, Ltd., also of Candles of different sizes and manufactures and of Chemicals, such as SODA BICARBONATE SODA ASH, SILICATE OF SODA, CAUSTIC SODA, BLEACHING POWDER, CRESCENT ALKALI, SALAMAC, etc. For Price List, apply to:—

MESSRS. AHMED HUSEIN & CO Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

PLEASE CALL AT

AHMED E. ESAALI

MERCER

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

FOR

SUPERIOR PLAIN CHINA CREPE-DE-CHENE

IN ALL THE

LATEST GRADES AND SHAPES.

HIGHLY DURABLE.

WILL STAND EVERY ROUGH WASHING.

QUALITY—THE BEST. PRICES—THE CHEAPEST

We strongly recommend these to our numerous Patrons all over India

V. P. P. Orders accepted from Mofussil Patrons.

MEHTA & COMPANY

(ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. RY. LISTS)

ARE STRONGLY RECOMMENDED

for every type of AUCTION, for every intricacy in the Sale. Their perfect decency and integrity, their extensive influence in all markets, their persuasiveness in sales by facts and figures and their proved ability to FETCH the HIGHEST PRICES are features which make them the BEST of all the AUCTIONEERS!!!

Your realizations will show a great advantage if you exclusively engage "MEHTA & Coy."

INSIST ON MEHTA'S ASSISTANCE.

Refer to any Bank

25, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

TELEPHONE Nos. 1285.

SILK AND EMBROIDERIES

When you are worried and heart-sick for not getting what you want in the silk line, come and pay us a visit and you are sure to get what you want.

We have just received a fresh consignment of various kinds of Embroideries and Guipure Allovers from Switzerland direct.

KARANJIA & Co., Ltd.,

207 Hornby Road, Fort,

Telephone No. 1800.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

The Oldest and Most Popular Confectioners' Depot in India.

Established Over Half a Century Ago.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street out Fort, Bombay.

'Phone No. 678.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificate:—

Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1896 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.

THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions, such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Safroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Mukati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 813, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital Rs. 2 32,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit, according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

CAUTION

to Chemists, Druggists and Public at Large. British Sanatogen can be had from the undersigned.

Messrs. NAROTAM GIRDHAR & Co., Jumma Masjid, BOMBAY 2.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—

ONE ANNA PER WORD.

Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.

PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. . . Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

Names and address of Advertisers will not be *divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.*

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors. GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

EVERYTHING CHEAP and the BEST is sold daily or auctioned on every FRIDAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at MEHTA & CO., 35, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

REBUILT TYPEWRITERS—We have just unpacked a consignment of Rebuilt Remingtons No. 10, and Oliver No. 9. Superior in appearance. Mechanically perfect. Lowest prices. Call or write immediately. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 36, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. Tele: "WRITERTYPE."

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford Cars. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 767. Telegram "Autoford."

MOTOR CAR FOR HIRE—A Decent English Car 5 seater by Hour, Day, Week or Month. Apply Box No. 52, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4332

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO LEND—Moneys on good security. Apply or see S. D., Putni Building, First Floor, Princess Street. 4309

IT'S a simple matter to keep your letters and copies up to the mark. Our Typewriter Ribbons, in all colours for all machines, give your letters the bright businesslike appearance that men admire. Our Carbon Papers make copies as clear and easy to read as Originals. A trial order will show you what life can be put into letters and Carbon copies. Repairs of Typewriters, a Speciality. Prompt attention to mofussil orders. STANDARD TYPEWRITING CO., 259/261, Hornby Road, Fort.

EDUCATIONAL.

BOYS and GIRLS Join to pass B. G. Desai's Matriculation Class, English Mathematics CHANDA RAMJEE GIRLS' SCHOOL, C. P. Tank. 4379

WANTED—UNEMPLOYED and AMBITIOUS YOUNG MEN to know that there is a Great Demand for SHORTHAND TYPISTS, TYPISTS, ACCOUNTANTS EVERYWHERE, and Prof. LENTIN would train you and fix you in remunerative posts within 3 months. Enrolment for L. C. C. and N. U. T. till 15th September, 1919. Apply LENTIN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 283, Hornby Road. 4298

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—For Labour Corps War Hospital, Dadar, 2 TYPISTS, pay Rs. 60 to Rs. 70. Apply with testimonials to the OFFICER COMMANDING the Hospital. 4319

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—One qualified and experienced VETERINARY GRADUATE. Apply stating terms to Box No. 47, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4314

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—L. C. E. or qualified OVERSEER to take over charge of P. W. Department; one with long experience preferred. Salary Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 150. Apply sharp with testimonials, etc., to The DEWAN, RADHANPUR STATE. 4317

WANTED—An old established British Insurance Company, requires the services of a JUNIOR CLERK with knowledge of typewriting. Apply to Box No. 54, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4333

WANTED for H. H. The Aga Khan's Ismaili School at Zanzibar, 1 GRADUATE as Head Master, 2 MATRIC and 1 SCHOOLFINAL-passed as assistant masters. Apply personally to CASSAM KARMALLY & CO., 204, Khoja Mohla, Mandvi, from 9 to 11 a.m. 4340

WANTED.—THREE WOMEN SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for permanent employment on pay Rs. 75—25/4—200 per mensem at the Civil Hospitals at Godhra, Surat and Sijapur, only those who have registrable qualifications may apply giving their age, nationality and languages they can speak. They must be registered under the Bombay Medical Act VI. of 1912. Applications with any testimonials should be submitted to The PERSONAL ASSISTANT to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, Poona. 4346

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A TYPIST, who must have studied upto Matric, pay Rs. 30, with future prospects. Apply personally SHROFF COMPANY, Tezoriwalla Building, 320, Grant Road Corner.

WANTED—A B. A. or B. Sc. with Physics and Chemistry for the Fort and Proprietary High Schools, Frere Road. Apply personally to the PRINCIPALS. 4371

WANTED—An ORDINARY TYPIST for a solicitor's office. Pay Rs. 35 per month. Apply Box No. 64, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4373

WANTED—A CLERK, knowing English correspondence and accounts by a cotton firm. Apply with testimonials at second floor, Albert Building, Hornby Road. 4405

WANTED—A GRADUATE with History. Apply sharp stating terms to the HEAD MASTER, EDWARD MEMORIAL HIGH SCHOOL Borsad, District Kaira. 4388

WANTED—A competent CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, fully versed in business routine. Apply sharp Box No. 65, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4376

WANTED—An experienced First Class MECHANICAL ENGINEER for our Wardha Gin Press Factory. Pay according to qualifications. Apply HIRALAL RAMGOPAL, Wardha. 4387

WANTED—By a Frenchman, a PROFESSOR, knowing English Hindustani and another knowing violin. Apply with terms Box No. 66, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4386

WANTED—Only now 4 GUJARATHI-KNOWING TYPISTS. 3 SHORTHAND TYPISTS and ACCOUNTS-KNOWING TYPISTS for Africa. Please call personally to MAYADASS COMPANY, 119, Frere Road, Bombay. 4397

WANTED—CASHIERS, ACCOUNTS CLERKS and TYPISTS. Banking experience preferred. Apply stating salary required to Box No. 60, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4354

WANTED AT ONCE—A SHORT-HAND TYPIST, one having experience in Conveyance deeds preferred. State lowest salary to Mr. BADSHAW, Kanta Building, Kalkadevi Road. 4377

WANTED—MECHANICAL ENGINEERS to supervise and efficiently and economically work up-country gin and press factories. only competent experienced engineers need apply with testimonials stating terms. NARANDAS RAJARAM & Co., 111, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 4239

SITUATION WANTED.

HINDU GENTLEMAN of 20 years experience of a big mercantile office in Bombay, worked as general clerk; also managed Estates, is OPEN FOR ENGAGEMENT. Please write to Box No. 44, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4305

WANTED.

WANTED—LOCO TYPE STEAM ENGINE of 100 to 150 H. P. brand new or secondhand Apply Box No. 30, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4242

WANTED URGENTLY—One COTTON BALING PRESS with Finisher boiler, engine, pumps complete in good working order Platto double roller gin. Apply with full particular and price to Box No. 39, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4293

WANTED to purchase.—OLD SHARE BAZAR BROKERS CARD. Communicate with particulars stating price to Box No. 935, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3873

WANTED.—A SHOP for show room in Fort, ground floor or as sub-tenant. Apply Box No. 50 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4328

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A beautiful COMMODIOUS HOUSE with compound in good locality in Bombay. Write stating full particulars of accommodation, furniture, lighting and Sanitary system, etc., and lowest price required to Box No. 48, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4320

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One 23 B.H.P. FIELDING OIL ENGINE, in perfect working order, at Rs. 3,000 nett. Apply Box No. 58, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4345

FOR SALE—VACANT LAND, admeasuring 30,000 sq. yds. at Parel, only genuine buyers. Apply to Box No. 59, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4348

CAOUTCHUCINE for methylating spirit FOR SALE.—Prices and Samples from Box No. 63, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4369

TANNERY OWNERS.—Land suitable for Tanneries in small or big plots, 18 miles from Bombay on Gorebunder Road, situated on Creek. See MANAGER, MALAD ESTATE. B. B. C. I. Ry, Time 10 a.m. 4327

FOR SALE—Sixty (60) New Looms of Messrs. Willand Mill's make 584" Red space, arriving per s.s. Clan Macbride. Write to MANGALDAS JESINGBHAI, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. 4374

BURROWS AND WELCME Pattern all glass, 1 C.C. Hypodermic Syringe in three parts with four needles, in nickel case. Post free Rs. 2-8. THE TABLET MFG. CO., 182, Ripon Road, Bombay.

COMPARISONS are odious, but it is to your own benefit to see that you do not pay more than you OUGHT to. We stock the Best Stationery and sell at the lowest prices. BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. W

SKETCHING is a pleasing pastime—Provided you have the right materials and instruments. Last week we received a fresh consignment of drawing pencils, crayons, papers, colours, etc. We invite inspection. BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
Remington 7, Rs. 85, 110, 125, No. 8, Rs. 160	
Oliver No. 3, Brief Size	115
American Rebuilt Oliver 5, B. S. and Tab.	125
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 190, 200, 210.	175
Gujerati Remington No. 9, good as new.	225
American Rebuilt Oliver No. 9, 2 Colours.	
American Rebuilt Remington 10, Visible.	

NICOLLS & COMPANY.
Typewriter Experts.
Opp. Petit Institute Hornby Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF 31 MOTOR CARS.—On 6th September, 1919, at 3 p.m., next to No. 1 Gate, Alexandra Dock, near General Post Office, by MOTOR EMPORIUM LIMITED. Cars on view. 4350

FOR SALE.—STANELY GIBBONS, 1919, British Empire (part 1) Catalogue at Rs. 5/8 each. Stanely Gibbons latest War Stamp Catalogue (inclusive of all armistice stamps priced) at Rs. 1/4 each. Apply to STAFFORDSHIRE PHILATELIC CO., 54, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 4372

TO BE LET;

TO BE LET—Excellent BUSINESS PREMISES on the ground floor of Waterloo Mansions, Mayo Road, recently vacated by the Indo-Foreign Agency. For rent and particulars apply to MR. MISTRI, Navsari Buildings, Fort. 4363

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6-8
Second insertion	Rs. 3-8
Third insertion	Rs. 2-0
Four insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-8
Minimum charge	Rs. 6-8

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LOST A LEATHER BAG.

CONTAINING 10 Tata Bank Shares Allotment Letter No. 11834 in the name of Abdul Husein Isaji and Allotment Letter for five numbers not known. Four Tata Deferred New Shares, Temporary Receipts only in the name Bejnath Ramnath with one call receipt and several transfers signed by various persons of 2 Bharucha, 135 Scindhia, 2 Jamshed, 12 Tata Oil, 110 Petrol, 85 Central Bank, 400 Tata Bank and three Memo Blocks. Any person dealing with the above will do so at his own cost and risk. Finder will be rewarded.

EBRAHIM FAZUL & BOGA ANVERI,
Share and Stock Broker,
17-19, Humum Street.
Bombay, 25th August, 1919. 4289

WANTED.

WANTED—A number of TEMPORARY CLERKS for the office of the Field Controller of Military Accounts, Poona, for a period of six months on the following terms:—

PAY.

	Rs.
Graduates (B. A., or B. Sc., M. A., or M. Sc.), Non-residents of Poona District	100
Under-graduates (i.e. Passed I. A., or passed I. Sc.), Non-residents of Poona District	80
Passed Matriculates. Non-residents of Poona District	60

These rates include War Allowance:

BONUS.

An initial bonus of Rs. 50 on joining appointment at Poona and a terminal bonus of Rs. 50 on completion of six months' *satisfactory* service.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE.

Travelling allowance for themselves from their homes to Poona under Civil Service Regulations. Travelling allowance for themselves back to their homes on completion of six months' *satisfactory* service.

CONDITIONS.

1. Candidates will be required to pass a short test examination before appointment.
2. Clerks found unsatisfactory after appointment will be liable to discharge at once and will have no claim to the terminal bonus nor to the travelling allowance for the return journey.
3. Intending candidates should apply in writing to "The FIELD CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS, POONA" their applications being supported by the following documents:—
   (i) A copy of the University Certificate showing the examination passed by the candidate, the original certificate being shown to the F. C. M. A. on the candidate being selected and ordered to join.
   (ii) A certificate showing the place of the candidate's residence from the Head Master of his School or the Principal of his College where he last read." 4092

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

WEEKLY POSTAL EXPRESS DELHI TO BOMBAY IN CONNECTION WITH THE MAIL STEAMER.

EVERY FRIDAY, until further notice, accommodation will be provided for a limited number of First Class passengers on the Postal Express leaving Delhi at 10 hours in connection with the weekly Mail Steamer leaving Bombay on Saturday.

The Timings are as under:—

		H.	M.
Delhi	... Dep.	10	0
Muttra Junction	... ,,	12	20
Bayana ...	... ,,	13	41
Kotah Junction	... ,,	17	48
Rutlam ...	... ,,	22	14
Baroda ...	... ,,	2	42
Bombay (Alexandra Dock, Ballard Pier Station)	... Arr.	11	0

The Postal Express runs direct to the Ballard Pier, Bombay, alongside the Steamer.

Connection is maintained at Delhi with the undermentioned trains.

No. 4 Down leaving Peshawar at 6-50 hours Thursday.

No. 86 Down leaving Lahore at 20-35 hours Thursday.

No. 24 Down leaving Kalka at 0-45 hours Friday.

A Restaurant Car is provided throughout from Delhi.

The number of seats in the train is strictly limited, and they will be allotted by the Station Superintendent, Delhi only, to whom application should be made at least 48 hours before the departure time of the train. Seats will be allotted strictly in accordance with priority of applications.

Passengers are requested to label their luggage for Ballard Pier, Bombay.

E. T. ROBINSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 23rd August, 1919. 2915

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

COAL SPECIAL INDENT SYSTEM.

In continuation of the Notice, dated August 4th, 1919, in connection with the re-introduction of the Coal Special Indent System, on and from the 15th August, 1919, the following are the Certifying Authorities to whom Consumers should submit their Coal Special Indent Forms for verification.—

SITUATION OF MILL OR CONCERN.	CERTIFYING AUTHORITY.
(a) Calcutta stations, stations on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Sections Jalgaon to Erandol Road, Jalgaon to Raver, Bhusawal to Bisva, and stations situated in Central India and Rajputana.	Coal Transportation Officer, Calcutta.
Bombay Presidency South of the Tapti Valley Railway.	Coal Certifying Authority, Bombay.
Karachi and Province of Sind	District Traffic Superintendent North-Western Railway, Karachi.
Madras Presidency and Mysore	Chamber of Commerce, Madras.
Hyderabad State	Traffic Manager, Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway, Secunderabad, (Deccan).
United Provinces	Director of Industries, Cawnpore, United Provinces.
Central Provinces	Director of Civil Supplies Nagpur, Central Provinces.
Punjab and N.W. Frontier Province	Coal Certifying Authority, Agent's Office, N. W. Ry., Lahore.
Simla and Stations on the K.S. Railway	Superintendent, K. S. Railway, Simla.
Ahmedabad, Broach, Viramgaon, Baroda and Industries located on the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, in the vicinity of Ahmedabad and Southward up to and including the Tapti Valley Railway and Amalner.	District Traffic Superintendent, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, Ahmedabad.
Baluchistan	Mining Manager, N.W. Railway, Khost.

(b) In cases where mills or other Industrial Concerns are not within the jurisdiction of the Authorities quoted above, the consumers should submit the Indent to the District Traffic Superintendent of the Railway on which the Mill or Industry is situated,

(c) Depot Holders in the Provinces of Bengal outside Calcutta and Howrah and Bihar and Orissa, should submit their Coal Special Indent Forms to the nearests District Magistrate.

(d) Coal Special Indent Forms for Tea Gardens in the Dooars should be submitted to the Chairman, Dooars Planters Association, Baradighi.

CALCUTTA, August 28th, 1919.

F. C. LEGGE.
COAL TRANSPORTATION OFFICER.
4343

NOTICE.

OUR clients Messrs. D. SOONDERDAS and CO., Freight Brokers, have asked GOKALDAS RUGNATH to cease to work as their agent.

Shippers are hereby requested not to deal with the said Gokaldas Rugnath as our clients' agent.

Dated this 30th day of August, 1919.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Attorneys for Messrs. D. Soonderdas and Co.
4330

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE in good condition the following Flour Mill Machinery.

5 Five ½ Robinson's Koh-i-noor Double Purifiers.
2 Two Robinson's 3-Sheet Round Reels.
1 One Robinson's 3 Sheet Centrifugal.
1 One Robinson's Wheat Scourer.
1 One Whizzer.
1 One Small Combined Plant.
1 One Combined Wheat Cleaning Plant.

Write to Box No. 53 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3

NOTICE.

SITES FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES.

ABOUT 500 acres of land in the vicinity of Bombay will shortly be available for allotment to companies, firms, or individuals for industrial purposes. Part of the area contains clay suitable for brick or pottery manufacture.

2. A map of the whole area can be seen at the office of the undersigned. Information regarding the conditions on which sites will be allotted, and forms of application, can also be obtained.

3. Applications for sites will be received up to 30th September, 1919.

R. D. BELL,
Director of Industries.
New Custom House, Ballard Road, Bombay.
4318

NOTICE

Re. THREADS MANUFACTURED BY THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MFG. CO., LTD.

ON and from the 1st September, all kinds of sewing threads manufactured by the Manockjee Petit Mills, will be sold at our shop at Ganeshwadi, Moolji Jetha Market, Bombay, as before on usual terms.

Orders with remittance of 25 per cent. of the value, will be promptly executed.

Goods will be forwarded V.P.P. or as desired by constituents.

Bombay, 28th August, 1919.

KANJI DHARAMSEY, SONS & CO.,
Selling Agents,
The Manockjee Petit and the Dinshaw Petit Mills,
Ganeshwadi, Bombay.
4226

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD,

SEALED TENDERS are invited, and will be received by the Controller (Sales) Indian Munitions Board, 19A, Chowringhee, Calcutta, up to THURSDAY, the 25th September, 1919, for the purchase of the following material:—

			Approximate Total Number	Weight.
Mild Steel Sheets	20′ × 4′ × 1/8″		174	621 Cwt.
Mild Steel Plates	7′ × 2′-6″ × 1/4″		44	70 ,,
do.	8′ × 2′-6″ × 1/4″		30	55 ,,
do.	6′ × 2½′ × 5/16″		11	19 ,,
do.	6′ × 4′ × 5/16″		25	69 ,,
do.	7′ × 2′-6″ × 5/16″		12	44 ,,
do.	7′ × 4′ × 5/16″		25	80 ,,
do.	8′ × 2′-6″ × 5/16″		4	9 ,,
do.	8′ × 3′ × 5/16″		25	69 ,,
do.	9′ × 2′-6″ × 5/16″		5	13 ,,
do.	9′ × 4′ × 5/16″		15	62 ,,
do.	10′ × 2′-6″ × 5/16″		2	6 ,,
do.	10′ × 3′ × 5/16″		3	10 ,,
do.	10′ × 4′ × 5/16″		13	59 ,,
do	12′ × 2′-6″ × 5/16″		5	17 ,,
do.	12′ × 4′ × 3/8″		304	1993 ,,
do.	20′ × 4′ × 3/8″		71	776 ,,
do.	12′ × 4′ × 1/2″		114	997 ,,
do.	35′ × 5′-6″ × 1/2″		7	245 ,,
do.	35′ × 6′ × 1/2″		5	191 ,,
do.	35′ × 6′-6″ × 1/2″		9	373 ,,
do.	35′ × 7′ × 1/2″		6	268 ,,
do.	12′ × 4′ × 3/4″		388	5,088 ,,
do.	20′ × 4′ × 7/8″		150	3,825 ,,

The sheets and plates, were obtained by the Board, through the Director General of Stores, India Office, London, for ship repairs and are all in perfect condition.

They can be inspected in the Munitions Store Depot, Karachi, on application to the Controller of Munitions, Indian Munitions Board, Karachi.

Tender forms, to which is attached a notification embodying the terms and conditions governing the sale, can be had on application to the Controller (Sales) Calcutta, the Controller (Sales) Indian Munitions Board, Bombay and the Controller of Munitions, Indian Munitions Board, Karachi, on payment of Re. 1 (One) per copy. The forms will, however, be issued free of charge, to Railways and Government Departments.

Tenderers may tender for the whole of the material or such portion as they are prepared to purchase.

All tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form, and the covers superscribed "Tender for purchase of material."

D. E. KEATINGE.
Controller (Sales).
Indian Munitions Board.
19A, Chowringhee, CALCUTTA.
4268

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for timber general will be received up to 1 p.m., (Bombay Time) on the 12th day of September, 1919.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.

KAIKHOSHRO N. R. RANINA,
For Storekeeper.
Municipal Stores,
Byculla, 2nd Sept., 1919. 4390

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the work of constructing a chawl (20 rooms) for refuse bigaries and removing the existing C. I. sheet chawl at Bapty Road, will be received up to 1 p.m., (Bombay Time) on FRIDAY 12th day of September, 1919.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON, B.Sc., M.I C.E.,
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Office,
Bombay, 30th August, 1919. 4391

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for Mai Yang timber will be received up to 1 p.m., (Bombay Time) on the 12th day of September, 1919.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.

KAIKHOSHRO N. R. RANINA,
For Storekeeper.
Municipal Stores,
Byculla, 2nd September, 1919. 4392

NOTICE.

COAL SPECIAL INDENTS.

AS the breach on the Jubbulpore Section of the East Indian Railway has seriously interfered with the despatch of public coal by the East Indian Railway for Bombay, the undersigned is prepared to specially consider and make recommendations for priority treatment in case of the mills in Bombay, which may have run short of coal in consequence.

R. PEEL,
Coal Certifying Authority, Bombay.
New Customs House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 2nd Sept., 1919. 4381

MYSORE GOVT. ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

BOILER INSPECTOR FOR MYSORE RAILWAYS.

APPLICATIONS are invited so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 15th September, 1919, for the post of Boiler Inspector on a salary of Rs. 250.

None but men who had previous experience of the work need apply.

Copies of testimonials, which will not be returned and information regarding age should be furnished.

D. G. DANI, Agent,
Mysore Railways. 4385

NOTICE.

COAL SPECIAL INDENT SYSTEM.

COAL special indents for Bombay and the Presidency will be dealt with by the Coal Certifying Authority appointed for Bombay, whose office is in the New Customs House, Ballard Road, to which address all communications for him and matters which used to be referred to the Deputy Coal Controller, Bombay, should be sent.

R. PEEL,
Coal Certifying Authority, Bombay.
New Customs House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 2nd September, 1919. 4330

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WITH reference to the notice given under the signature of Messrs. Dubash and Co., Attorneys for Shivshanker Govindji, dated the 26th day of August, 1919, in the issues of the "Bombay Chronicle," and the "Bombay Samachar" of the 28th instant in respect of certain properties at Ville Parle described in the schedule to the said notice belonging to our client Chunilal Narsi, we are instructed by our client Chunilal Narsi that the allegations made in the said notice are false, that our client carried on no business in partnership with Mr. Shivshanker Govindji either in Bengal Coal as alleged in the said notice or in anything else. We are also instructed that it is false that the said properties were purchased out of the earnings of any such business and that the said Shivsanker Govindji has an equal half share therein. Our client the said Chunilal Narsi is the absolute owner of the said properties and the said Shivshanker Govindji has no interest therein.

Dated this 30th day of August, 1919.

CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
Attorneys for Chunilal Narsi. 4325

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

NOTICE.

GENERAL MEETING.

THE next HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Club Members of the Western India Turf Club will be held at the Race Course, Poona, at 8 a.m., on SATURDAY, 20th September, 1919.

AGENDA.

1. To pass the accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1919.
2. To discuss any other business that may be brought forward.

(By Order),
J. E. HUGHES, Major,
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.

Poona, 22nd August, 1919. 4310

LOST.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that a temporary receipt No. 90 of share certificates Nos. 18633 to 18662 of the Premier Mills, Ltd., in the name of Dhanraj Ukarlal Porval of Gangrar has been lost and that the owner will feel obliged if any one who finds it will please to send it to him care of this office. Notice is also given that any one found to use it illegally will be prosecuted.

DHANRAJ UKARLAL PORVAL,
of Gangray,
Mewar. 4396

NOTICE

LOST OR STOLEN.

SHARE CERTIFICATES in respect of 5 shares Nos. 49617 to 49621 standing in the name of Jadavbhai Jijibhai Patel in the Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills, Ld., have been reported to be missing or stolen. All person having any claim on the said shares are requested to intimate the same to the Company at their registered office, Hornby Road, Fort, within 8 days after this date, after which no claim will be considered and duplicate share certificates will be issued.

JAGMOHANDAS N. VAKIL,
For Jadavbhai Jijibhai Patel,
Station Master,
Andheri, B. B. & C. I. Ry.

Bombay, 1st Sept., 1919. 4375

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 200 (Rupees two hundred) per Share (of Rs. 1,000 paid up and free of Income Tax) for the half year ended 30th June, 1919, will be paid on and after MONDAY the 22nd instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 359, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, between 12 noon and 3 p.m., to those Shareholders whose names stand in the Register of Shareholders on the 9th instant, on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from FRIDAY, the 12th to Friday the 26th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
For the Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co., Ltd.
(Sd.) D. M. PETIT SONS & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd September, 1919 4399

CALCUTTA COTTON MILLS, LIMITED.

A REFERENCE has already been made in these columns regarding the prospects of the proposed Calcutta Cotton Mills, Limited, about to be incorporated. Slowly and surely the promoters are progressing with erection of Mills and the Plants and Machineries on modern lines. Negotiations are being made to purchase and import the necessary paraphernalia through the Company's European expert, who is expected shortly to proceed Home to make the necessary arrangements and to supervise the despatch of the Company's requirements. The Buildings will not take long to erect and the site would be arranged for within a few days. We trust prior to the incorporation of the Company the initial arrangements will be completed enabling the Company to start work without delay. The question of labour is being thrashed out finally and there cannot be any doubt as to an early satisfactory solution of this knotty and complex point. The Managing Agents of this concern are Messrs. The Marwari Industrial Agency Ltd., another powerful combination which are floating these new companies and are standing out as pioneers of modern industrial developments. 4401

CALCUTTA JUTE MILLS, LIMITED.

ANOTHER industrial enterprise of the constructional kind, a promising product of the strong combinations of influential Indian financiers is going shortly to be incorporated as a limited liability company under the name and style of the Calcutta Jute Mills, Ltd., with a capital of Rupees Fifty Lakhs. To ensure success the promoters are arranging to entrust the management of the concern in the hands of able European experts who have made their mark in the trade. It is also an open secret that some well known European Jute Merchants are also to be included in the Board of Directors. The promoters have already selected a site and preparations are being made to start work shortly after the incorporation. With Bengal's monopoly of Jute, it augurs high hope when the manufacture of sackings and Jute fabrics are taken up by indegenous capitalists instead of importing the raw materials which had hithertofore been the custom of the Indian Merchants generally. The subscriptions for at least one half of the shares have already been promised by prominent Indian Merchants and as both capital and brain have combined to make the start on economic principles, there can be little doubt as to the success of the venture.

The Managing Agents of this concern are Messrs. The Marwari Industrial Agency Ltd., another powerful combination which are floating these new companies and are standing out as pioneers of modern industrial developments. 4402

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE KHATAU MAKANJEE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Khatau Makanji Spg. and Wvg. Co., Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Oriental Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, on Thursday, the 18th day of September, 1919, at 3.30 p.m. (S. T.), in the afternoon, when the special resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 28th day of August, 1919, namely, "The following article shall be inserted after Article 8, namely 8a. The Company may by special resolution subdivide or by ordinary resolution consolidate its shares or any of them" will be submitter for confirmation as a special resolution and should such resolution be duly confirmed the following resolutions will be proposed at the same meeting and if passed by the requisite majority will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions to a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That each of the existing 1,000 shares of Rs. 1,000 each be divided into 10 shares of Rs. 100 each.
2. That Articles of Association be altered in the following manner:—
   (a) In Article 30 the words "four annas" shall be substituted for the words "one Rupee."
   (b) In Article 83 the words "(50 shares" shall be substituted for the words "five shares."

By order of the Board,
R. A. TARKHAD,
Secretary.

Dated this 28th day of August, 1919. 4404

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has contracted to purchase from Mr. SARAFALLI DAWOODBHAI, the property hereunder described. All persons who may have any right, title, interest, claim or demand in, to, upon or out of the said property of any kind or nature whatsoever either by way of inheritance, bequest, mortgage, charge, sale, gift, lease, lien, whatsoever or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such right, title, interest, claim or demand, if any, and the same shall be deemed to have been waived and to be null and void and of no effect.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent, land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying, and being at Bapu Khote Street, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 5986, Street No. 176, 178, 180 and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 958, New No. 8132, Old Survey No. 2087, New Survey No. 753 and containing by admeasurements 133 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by Bapu Khote Street, on the West by the property of Govindji Ratonji on the North by the property of Mulji Mohanji and on the South by the property of Nathubhai Nagindas.

Dated this 30th day of August, 1919.

Messrs. DUBASH & CO.,
4337 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMEAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 435 of 1919.

Re. RAMCHANDRA SHANKERLAL, a firm, carrying on business in Cotton Seeds, Wheat, etc., at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay .....
..... Adjudged Insolvents.

Exparte:—Messrs. GAJANAND BHIMRAJ, a firm ..... Petitioning Creditors.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Ramchandra Shankerlal, a firm, have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 2nd day of September, 1919.

W. J. HOWARD,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Bombay, this 2nd day of September, 1919. 4410

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RAO SAHEB ANANDRAO SHETE of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to our client the land hereditaments and premises described in the schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim or demand upon or to the said land hereditaments and premises or any of them or any part thereof either by way of trust, inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned as the Purchaser's Attorneys at their Office No. 89, Medows Street, Fort, or to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Tenure now Freehold land or ground situate, lying and being at Lamington Road, otherwise known as the Chunam Kilu Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 305.01 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 75, New No. N/13572, Old Survey No. 186, and New Survey No. W/7386, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling houses standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1899 (1) and Street No. 2 Chunam Kiln Road and which premises are bounded as follows, that is to say on the North by the property of Mr. Hanuman Ramprasad in the South by the property of Bai Rebeka now held by Mr. Haji Mahomed Casam Murad on the East by the property of Mr. Vazir Rajee on the West by Chunam Kiln Road now called Lamington Road.

Dated this 2nd day of September, 1919.

NANU HORMUSJEE & Co.,
4393 Purchaser's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SORAB JAMSETJI BALSARA and SHAVAKSHAW BYRAMJI NAGPOREWALLA, of Bombay, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our Office No. 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed wihout any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Charni Wadi, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 176 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 580, New No. 2763, Old Survey No. 69 and New Survey No. 8223 and bounded, on the East by the property now or late of Thakar Purshotam Devji, on the West by the property now or late of Bapuji Rustomji Kerawalla, on the North partly by the property now or late of Nusserwanji Sorabji Mithawalla and partly by the property now or late of Thakar Purshotam Devji, on the South by the Charniwadi Road, aforesaid and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3228 and Street Nos. 17-19-21 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

Dated this 2nd day of September, 1919.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
4378 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JOOMA KAMU and Bai FATMABAI, wife of Jumma Kamoo have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or bungalow standing thereon, situate at Gowalia Tank Road, in the Island and registration District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement three hundred and thirty-seven square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 406, and 442, New No. B/2290, and 2319, Old Survey No. 58 and New Survey No. 2 A/7066 and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 3395 (2), Street No. 61, and bounded, on or towards the North by the property of Dady Limji Battlebhoy, on or towards the East by the property of Adamji Peerbhoy, on or towards the South by the property of Jamsetji Cursetji Daroowalla and on or towards the West by the property of Framji Dorabji Panday.

Dated this 2nd day of September, 1919.

MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS,
4409 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE COURT OF THE JUDGE SMALL CAUSES RAILWAY AND RAILWAY MAGISTRATE, AJMER.

CIVIL SUIT NO. 48 OF 1919.

QADAR BUX, son of Rahman Bux, Musalman, pointsman, Railway Station, Nimbahera .....Plaintiff.

versus

NATHILALL, age 40 years, son of Cheganlall, Brahman, Nimbahera, at present Bombay, Messrs. P. N. Rao and Co., Kabherveda 4th Line, Constructor Building, Post Office No. 4, Bombay .....Defendant.

CLAIM FOR RUPEES 325-10-6.

WHEREAS the above-named plaintiff, Qadar Bux, has instituted a suit in this Court against the above-named defendant, Nathilall, for Rupees 325-10-6. Nathilall, the defendant, is hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person on the 26th September, 1919, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at Ajmer and as day fixed for defendant, Nathilall's appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit he must be prepared to produce all his witnesses an that day.

SHIVCHARAN DAS,
Judge, Small Causes Railway and Railway Magistrate, Ajmer.

Dated Ajmer, the 30th July, 1919. 3740

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SIDHESHWAR CHATTERJI, late of Allahabad, in the United Provinces, Bengalf Hindu Inhabitant, Assistant Professor of Physics at Muir College, Allahabad .....Deceased.

SHREESHCHANDRA CHATTERJI, of Bombay, Bangali Hindu Inhabitant, Head Clerk in the Chief Auditor's office B. B. and C. I. Railway, Bombay, residing at Chikalwadi, outside the Fort of Bombay, one of the paternal uncles of the deceased abovenamed .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 1st day of September, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the tenth year of our reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.
K. A. BHOJWANI.

The 1st day of September, 1919.

Messrs. CHITNIS MOTILAL & KANGA.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
4383

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. NARANDAS PURSHOTAM has contracted to sell to our clients the hereditaments and premises described in the Schedule hereunder written, All persons having any claims against or upon the said premises, either by way of inheritance, will, gift, lease, lien, mortgage, trust, charge or otherwise howsoever, should make the same known to the undersigned at their office at Mercantile Bank Buildings, No. 54, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise they will be precluded from making the same and the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, which shall then be deemed to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Pension and Tax tenure with the messuages, tenements, chawls, shops and other erections, dwelling houses standing thereon, forming a portion of the Oart called or known by the name of Kolbhat Oart and situate at Kalbadevi, Parel Road, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4.611 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 461, New No. 2431, Old Survey No. 23 and New Survey No. 123, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by Kalbadevi Road, on or towards the West by the property of Sewty, widow of Gunpat Joshi, on or towards the North partly by the property of Thucker Mowji Premji, partly by the property of Vasantrao Madhowrao and partly by Kolbhat Street, and on or towards the South partly by the property of Naranji Parmanand and partly by Kolbhat Lane, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 1810, 1811, 3069, 3070, 3071, 3072, 3074, 3075, 3076 and 3115, and Street Nos. 102, 104, 14, 15, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10 to 20.

Dated this 2nd day of September, 1919.

PAYNE & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
4407

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai RUKHIBAI, widow of Esmailji Ebrahimji Nagri and KADERBHAI ISMAILJI NAGRI, both of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitants, the Administratrix and Administrator of the estate of ESMAILJI EBRAHIMJI NAGRI, have after getting the sanction from the High Court, sold to my client Mr. JEKISSONDAS RAMVILLAS, of Jalgaon, Hindu Inhabitant, the premises and Ginning Factory, situate at Jalgaon, East Khandesh and more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written free from all claims and incumbrances and the Conveyance of the said premises has been executed by the said Bai Rukhibai, widow of Esmailji Ebrahimji Nagri and Kaderbhai Ismailji Nagri on the 31st day of July, 1919, in my client's favour, and is registered by the Sub-Registrar of Bombay, under No. 568 at pages 368 to 373, Vol. 235 of Book No. 1, on 26th August, 1919. My client Mr. Jekissondas Ramvillas will henceforth work the said Ginning Factory as the sole proprietor thereof.

SCHEDULE.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Jalgaon, in the Zilla and District of East Khandesh, in the Registration Sub-District of Jalgaon, containing by admeasurement 5 acres being Old Survey No. 253 and Revisional Survey No. 229, and 2112 and bounded on the East by the land bearing Old Survey No. 257A, on the West by the land bearing Old Survey No. 2553B, Revisional Survey No. 2119, on the North, partly by a road and partly by the land bearing Old Survey No. 253 and Revisional Survey No. 2116, now belonging to Chaturbhuj Gordhandas and partly by the land bearing Old Survey No. 256, and Revisional Survey No. 2115, now used as Dak Bungalow, and on the South by the Public Road, together with Cotton Ginning Factory and the engine boiler, machinery, fittings and fixtures relating thereto and the premises are assessed by the Municipality under No. 3014.

Dated this 1st day of September, 1919.

D. M. DARU,
Pleader for Jekissondas Ramvillas.
Karamsi Damji's Building,
6, Girgaon Back Road,
Building No. 4. 4359

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of VINAYAKRAO LUXMAN JOSHI, late of Bombay, Brahman Hindu Inhabitant, who was during his lifetime a Clerk in the service of a clearing agent .....Deceased.

SARASWATIBAI, widow of Vinayakrao Luxman Joshi, also of Bombay, Brahman Hindu Inhabitant, residat Lamington Road, without the Fort .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Eighteenth day of August in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.
(Sd.) K. A. BHOJWANI.

The 18th day of August, 1919.

Mr. DOWLATRAO JAYARAM MANTRI,
Petitioner's Attorney.
4384

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ABDUL HOSSEIN ALADIN, of Bombay Borah Mahomedan has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of sale, exchange, inheritance, mortgage, gift, trust, charge, posession, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the sameknown in writing to the undersigned at their office at 61, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the datehereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land with structures standing thereon admeasuring 991-86 square yards or thereabouts which is a portion of a larger plot admeasuring 3795 square yards or thereabouts situate at Mahim Agar Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and bearing Municipal G Ward No. 3023 (3a), Street No. 488 A.B. and bearing Collectors Old No. 370, 394, New No. A/12408, Old Survey No 1A/2956 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East partly by the property of Lalji Madhavji and partly by the property of Gangaram Saibu, on or towards the West by a Common passage, on or towards the North by public passage and on or towards the South by the property of Dungaji Bherajee.

Dated this 2nd day of September, 1919.

AMIN & DESAI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
4403

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RAMKRISHNA MADHAWRAO CHONKAR Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted with our client for the absolute sale to him, free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, 65-67, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax vacant land or ground containing by admeasurement 1,113 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 563, 563, New No. C/4458, D/4458, Old Survey No. 364, 364, and New Survey Nos. 1-D/1444, 1E 1444 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G. Ward No. 4299, C 1 and 4299 d/ and Street Nos. 659, AD 659 AE and which said premises situate at Lady Jamsetji Road, Dadar, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the Lady Jamsetji Road, on or towards the West by the property of Ahmed Haji, on or towards the North by the property of D. R. Vaidya and or towards the South by the property of Anandrao Bhasker Jaoley.

Dated this 2nd day of September, 1919.

MANILAL & KHER,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4400

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of LUXUMAN KRISHNA SAVARKAR, late of Bombay, Brahman Hindu Inhabitant, a vegetable merchant Deceased.

MATHURABAI, widow of Laxuman Krishna Savarkar, the deceased abovenamed also of Bombay Brahman Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kakadwadi, without the Fort ...Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twentieth day of August in the year of Our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Nineteen and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.
(Sd.) K. A. BHOJWANI.

The 28th day of August, 1919.

Mr. DOWLATRAO JAYARAM MANTRI,
Petitioner's Attorney.
4382

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

Re: SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT 2ND BHOIWADA STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai TARABAI, widow of Manilal Chhabildas Jadia and BHAICHAND CHHABILDAS have contracted to sell the property belonging to them and described in the Schedule hereto to our client.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share, easement, or otherwise to or affecting the said property or any part thereof is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their office at No. 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the matter will be completed without any regard to any such claim or interest as aforesaid and all such claims, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Fasendari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at 2nd Bhoiwada Street, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 572 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under C Ward Nos. 5341, Street Nos. 87-89 and containing by admeasurement 106 8/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Ramji Karsan and, on or towards the West by the property of Kalliandas Ramji, on or towards the North by the 2nd Bhoiwada Street and on or towards the South by the sweepers passage.

Dated this 2nd day of Sept., 1919.

PANDIA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4405

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MANECKJI MUNCHERJI BOTTLEWALA hath contracted to sell to our client Mr. SOHRAB P. C. SHROFF, in his personal capacity the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Tejpall Road, in the Town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, known as plot No. 14, on the Gamdevi Estate of the Bombay Improvement Trust, containing by admeasurement 1,076 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under portion of New Survey No. 7335 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2881 (9) and Street No. 1 and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North-West by the property of Bhaishanker Nanabhai and others Trustees of the Goculdas Tejpall Charities, on the South-East by plot No. 13 of Gamdevi Estate, on the North-East by Tejpall Road and on the South-West by a service passage.

Dated this 2nd day of Sept., 1919.

DEVIDAS H. KASABWALA,
For Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram & Madan.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4406

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY, 5TH SEPTEMBER, 1919, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, 5th day of September, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the shop in Dean Lane, Fort, of Hummum Street, where the kit has been removed for sale, very valuable teak and blackwood household furniture, etc., comprising dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafe, rich glass and porcelainware, fancy teapoys, marble top tables, tapestry upholstered suite, glass silver cabinets, sweet-toned cottage piano, tile cabinets, English cabinets, scoanda almyrahs, bed-steads, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, dressing cabinets, handsome almyrahs, handsome cabinets, roll top writing tables, book cases, carved blackwood chiffoniers, teapoys and tables, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, easy chair, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of M. G. Jackson, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY with a Building thereon, situate near Chira Bazaar at Girgaum Road.

Under instructions from the client of Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction on the premises on MONDAY, the 8th day of September, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure subsequently redeemed with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the West side of Breach Candy or Girgaum Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1,100 square yards, or thereabouts (a portion whereof admeasuring 129 square yards is perpetual Fazendari but the same is redeemed by the Collector of Land Revenue from the Pension and Tax leviable thereon), assessed under Collector's Old No. 127, New Nos. 994 995 and 1035, Old Survey Nos. 74, 94 and 78, New Survey Nos. 8151 and 2-8151 and assessed by the Municipality under C. Ward Nos. 2135 to 2138 and 2138A and Street Nos. 268-272, 274-276, 278-280 and 280A and bounded on or towards the East partly by the said Breach Candy or Girgaum Road, and partly by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North partly by the property of Bai Jinibai and partly by the property of Tarachand Navalchand Javeri, on or towards the West partly by the Sonapur First Cross Lane and partly by the property of Adamji Tajbhoy, and on or towards the South partly by the property of Adamji Tajbhoy and partly by the property of M. U. Cutinho.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel Attorneys for the Vendor at their Office, at Cook's Building, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd September, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF SAW MILL MACHINERY.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd September, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, by order of N. C. Dalal, Esquire, Attorney for Messrs. Jivalal Ojamshee and Co., at the godown of the said Company at Ahmedabad Street, Danabunder, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Burbrown and Co.:—

(1) Log frame saw to take logs up to 18in. by A. Ransome and Co., this Machine is bolted to a massive cast iron bed plate which carries bearings for crank shaft. Logs to be sawn are fed forward by four feed roller logs being carried on two string four wheel timber carriages will take logs up to 25in. long.

(2) Chelsea joiner by A. Ransome and Co. This machine performs the following operations:—

Sawing:—It will take circular saw up to 32in. diameter.
Cross cutting:—Crooving-planing.
Moulding Circular moulding mortising
Boring Dovetailing.

(3) Self-acting circular saw bench by A. Ransome and Co., will take saws up to 36in.
(4) Small saw table of 24in.
(5) Bend saw machine 24in. pulley by A. Ransome and Co.
(6) Emery wheel blade sharpening machine.
(7) Cochrane patent vertical tubular boiler 15in. by 5in. by 60.
(8) Steam Engine, Wilson make 14 N. H. P.
(9) Heater for Boiler.
(10) Self-acting saw 60in.
(11) Circular saws 24in. six.
(12) Circular saws 30in. nine.
(13) Circular saws 36in. six.
(14) Circular saws 32in. one.
(15) Circular saws 50in. two.
Shafting, Gearing Pulleys, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 7 BALES JAPANESE SHEETINGS AND 1 BALE JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 4th September at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa-Gully, Muljee Jetha Market by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.

On account and at the risk of Seth Haji Abdul Currim Salemahomed.
7 bales Japanese sheetings No. Nine Dragoon
On account and at the risk of Seth Thackersey Keshavji.
1 bale Japanese shirtings No. 99000.

AUCTION SALE OF 64 CASES CALCUTTA TEA.

On FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Gagalbhoy Raichand & Co., at their shop at New Bardan-gully and on account and at the risk of Mogul Mamad Taki Dehdusti.

24 cases each 107 lbs. Calcutta tea Lot No. 1.
32 cases each 120 lbs. Calcutta tea Lot No. 71.
8 cases each 140 lbs. Calcutta tea Lot No. 75.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT COWASJI PATEL STREET, NEXT TO GAMADIA'S AGIARI WITHIN THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

On MONDAY, the 8th September, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction under instructions from the owner the following very valuable landed property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Government land of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenements or buildings standing thereon situate at Cawasji Patel Street within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 165 sq. yds. but 191 sq. yds. according to Collector's records or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 272 New No. 5162 Old Survey Nos. 395 and 396 and New Survey No. 8971 and bounded on the East by the said Cawasji Patel Street on the West by Halalkore's passage on the North by the Panchayat Agiary known as Gamadias Agiari and on the South by the house of Byramji Cawasji Bisney and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under A Ward No. 1519 and street Nos. 126 and 128.

The above property will be sold under guarantee of marketable title.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd Sept., 1919.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Unclaimed Booked and Unbooked Articles.

Under instruction from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction. TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd September, at 12 noon, (S. T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Co., Offices:—

A quantity of valuable and unclaimed booked and unbooked articles.

A descriptive list of booked articles can be seen at any station on the broad gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

AUCTION SALE of Packing Cases, Wood Scantlings, Scrap Iron, Manilla Ropes, Carpets, Water Tanks, Belts, Nuts, etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 5th September, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagon, the following goods:—

Empty packing cases, scrap iron, Manilla rope, carpets, empty casks, drums, tins, old linen, cable chain, etc.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd September, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREL ROAD, BYCULLA.

By order of and under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocher and Hiralal, Attorneys for Bai Sherimbai widow of Dossabhai Merwanji Shroff, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Hurgovandas Narotumdas, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction, on the premises, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd September, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), pursuant to the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 24th day of July 1913 and made between the said Hurgovandas Narotumdas of the one part and the said Sherimbai, widow of Dossabhai Merwanji Shroff of the other part:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on the East side of Parel Road, Byculla, without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 714 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue together with the land of lessor under No. 16342 and New Survey No. 3650 together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward Nos. 743(1B) and 7437(1) and Street Nos. 25B and 25 (F) and all which premises are bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by the property of Haji Cassum, on or towards the South by the property of Haji Habib Ahmed on or towards the East by a private passage common to the premises now being described and to the property of the said Trustees of Jamshed Nusserwanji Tata Trust Settlement No. 2, which is beyond such passage and on or towards the West by the Parel Road aforesaid and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Samsoodin Moosaji and are now in the occupation of the tenants of said Mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocher and Hirjlal, Mortgage's Attorneys or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF GREY CLOTH AND TWILL FENTS.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1934 of 1919, (Kakubhai vs. Hargowan), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on Friday the 5th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

2 bales each 70 pieces grey (Long Cloth).
By order of the concerned.
1 bale plain bleached Twill Fents D Class 255lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE ZINC AND ROUND AND PAN HEAD RIVETS.

On FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Ramji Ratilal & Co.

180 kegs of White Zinc Paint.
By order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of the concerned.
406 Kegs of Round and Pan Head Rivets.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE GINNING FACTORY AT BHICANGAON, FEW MILES FROM KHANDWA RAILWAY STATION.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on Monday, the 8th instant sell by public auction, at their Rooms at 22 Apollo Street, Fort, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), by order of the concerned, the following:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement, about 10 to 11 acres of land together with the Ginning Factory, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bhicangaon, about 30 miles in the interior from the Khandwa Railway Station, on the G. I. P. Railway 32 Gins, Single Roller Platts 5 bearing Engine by Marshall Sons Co., coupled Cross Compound Type Cylinder 11 in. and 10 in. by 24 in. Stroke Fly Wheel with 5 Rope Grooves for 1¼ in. dia., Driving ropes, Boiler Lancashire type 6 in. diam. by 24 feet for 125 lbs. working pressure, Feed pump, Double Cylinder quadruple acting plunger type Donkey pump, Worthington pattern. Pipes:—All piping and pipe connections complete factory Buildings Gin Engine and Boiler Houses, all pucca built masonry of stone in chunam brick in chunam with roofs of corrugated sheets on W. I. Trusses with ventilators, Machinery foundations, all pucca built. The Gin House itself though holding for the present 32 gins, is accommodated and built for 40 gins shafting extended for same. There is one cold water and one hot water pucca built masonry water tank and also there is a well with ample water supply and pipes leading to boilers and tanks. There are brick built and iron roofed quarters in a line for office stores, Manager and Engineers' accommodation.

The factory has worked, but, very little.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

The India Culture and Development Works Company, Limited (in Liquidation).

N. H. Moos ..... Official Liquidator.

Offers are invited for the purchase of the Factory of the above Campany for the manufacture of Tannin Extract and Tannin Jelly situate at Victoria 3rd Cross Road, Byculla, together with the plant and articles of furniture and all the stock of Tannin Extract and Jelly Stores, etc., now in the said Factory. The Company has a right to get a 30 years' lease from the owners of the land on which the said Factory is situate. The land is about 11,000 square yards and contains three substantial bungalows thereon and a large area of land is unbuild upon and under the terms of the Lease which have been already been settled between the Lessors and the Official Liquidator, the Lessees will have the right to build further buildings on the land and will be entitled to recover from the Lessors on the expiration of the Lease half the value of the new buildings less depreciation. The Factory and the Land can be seen on application to the Official Liquidator or to the undersigned.

The draft Lease can also be seen at the Liquidator's Office.

For further particulars apply at the Office of the Official Liquidator or to the undersigned. The Official Liquidator is not bound to accept any or highest offers. All offers must be submitted by the 10th September, 1919, at the latest.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 3rd September, 1919.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System it timely dose may be administered. Write with full statement of case, hence their Specific Use. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/6. Martin, Chemist, 233 Fauxbourg, Montmartre, Paris.

AMUSEMENTS.

ONLY THREE DAYS

now remain for you to see the great and magnificent Pathe Photoplay,

"THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO"

The revenge of Edmond Dantes is sure and terrible—all his persecutors, all who had blighted his life and ruined his prospects meet with an appalling yet just retribution at his hands!

Do not fail to see—

"THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO"

in his hour of triumph—in his hour of supreme happiness!

The Programme includes the Gaumont Gazette and a Screaming Comedy.

Four Shows daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road).

The Melodious Society Drama, full of Pathos, Vigour and Romance,

"THE MORAL SUICIDE"

commences on Saturday next 6th September. It is a beautiful Production, to be screened Specially for the Gala Pateti Holiday Week. Mind you—it is a

Pathe Drama

a name to be conjured with!

CINEMA MAJESTIC

ANNOUNCES

The extension of Exhibition for ONE WEEK MORE of THE DISTINCTIVE INDIAN FEATURE

AHALYA—UDDHAR

Four Shows Daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

FROM SAT. the 6th SEP.

Bombay Cine Goers will see the Latest FRANCIS FORD Serial

THE SILENT MYSTERY

THE EMPIRE

Daily At 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

"ONE WEEK"

A Five Part Photo Play founded on the WELL-KNOWN Novel by Mr. R. H. Davis, the distinguished American Writer.

MISS KITTY GORDON

Takes the leading part in this intensely interesting Film Story. The appearance of this famous Cinema Star is alone sufficient guarantee of the excellence of the film. It is

A Story of a Wager

The stake was a Woman's Future. The time in which it could be won was one week. The story tells us

How it was Won

And it describes in a racy and most fascinating way life amongst the

Smart Set of New York

The Story is spicy without being vulgar; the acting is perfect; the whole production is

A Masterpiece in Cinema Art

The three central characters are:—A Woman of Magnetic influence; a financial magnate lover, and a dogmatic puritan who expects all mankind to conform to his narrow conventions.

"Those Wedding Bells"

A Monsoon Comic: something to cheer you up.

THE EMPIRE

(The Picture House where you can be cool, comfortable and convivial).

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE of BOMBAY

To-night
THE
LIGHTNING RAIDER
PATHE'S SUPERB SERIAL
Featuring
Pearl White
Pathe Gazette
Latest.
NO LONGER A CHILD
Comedy in two acts

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"
Time
7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily
MATINEE EVERY SAT. & SUN. 5 P.M.
EXTRA SHOW SUNDAYS 3 P.M.
POPULAR PRICES.

EXCELSIOR

Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p. m.

"EAST LYNNE"

(Adapted from **Mrs. Henry Wood's** well-known Novel.)

A Film of
STRONG HUMAN INTEREST
featuring
Miss Blanche Forsythe
(Well-known in Bombay as a former popular member of The Bandman Opera Company.)

"EAST LYNNE"

ranks high in English Literature.

The acting, photography, and general production of this film make it

A MASTERPIECE IN CINEMA ART.

For one thing it is

A FILM TRUE to LIFE.

THE RIDDLE OF THE CROSS

IS SOLVED AT LAST!

See the
FINAL EPISODES
—13th 14th and 15th—
of the
THRILLING MYSTERY SERIAL
MYSTERY OF THE DOUBLE CROSS
now showing at
NEW ALEXANDRA
(NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.)

The sensational and surprising solution of a question which has kept thousands guessing for the past five weeks.

The Programme includes
PICTORIAL NEWS
and a COMIC FILM
3 shows nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
PRIZE SHOWS
Saturday and Sunday at 5-15.

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 2.

Both monsoon currents remain active and light to moderate rainfall is reported from nearly all parts of country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, east of the United Provinces, Central India, west of the Central Provinces, Konkan and the Madras Deccan and local in Upper Burma, Bihar and Orissa, west of the United Provinces, east and north Punjab, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Provinces, east of the Central Provinces, south Hyderabad and Mysore. A few falls also occurred in Assam, Rajputana, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan and Malabar.

The chief amounts:—Akyab two inches, Myitkyina a half, Cherrapunji four, Cox's Bazar, Jessore one and a half, Chittagong two, Begra one. Gaya, Benares, Lucknow a half, Allahabad two, Cawnpore one, Roorkee three, Dharampore one, Delhi ¾ half, Hissar, Ambala, Ludhiana, Gulmarg, Sonamarg, Cherat a quarter, Bikaner four, Mount Abu three, Sutna one, Jubbulpore two, Seoni, Pachmarhi, Marmagoa one, Belgaum, Gulbarga a quarter, Raichur, Chitaldrug a half, Cuddapah, Bellary and Kurnool a quarter.

Forecast:—No large change.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay 1st Sept. 1919.

Hours of observations taken ... 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. & 10 p.m.

Barometer (reduced to 32° Fahr.)	29.696	Inch		
Temperature of Air	80.1	Deg.		
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76	8	"	
Dew Point	74.9	"		
Relative Humidity	0.845	"		
Extent of cloudy sky	whole sky cloudy			
	10	8.4	"	
Maximum temperature of Air		84.1	"	
Minimum do.		77.6	"	

General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight ... W, WSW.
Movement of Wind ... 251 Miles
Fall of Rain ... 0.55 Inches
Total fall during month ... 9.55 "
Do. do. year ... 59.18 "
Additional fall of rain up to 8-30 a.m. of 2nd ... 0.09 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth. Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth. Still.
	Sept.	h. m.	ft. in.	Sept.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues	2	m 2 49	24 9	3	m 9 20	22 10
		3 21a	24 5		9 51a	18 7
Wed.	3	m 3 44	24 1	4	m 10 24	21 6
		4 15a	23 10		10 54a	19 0
Thurs	4	m 4 6	24 1	4	m 0 36a	21 7
		5 26a	23 6			
Fri.	5	m 7 40	24 5	5	m 2 24	19 0
		7a 23	7		2 0a	21 0
Sat	6	m 8 46	25 3	6	m 1 12	18 7
		8 22a	24 4		3 51a	20 1
Sun	7	m 9 28	26 1	7	m 2 36	17 11
		9 21a	25 0		3 32a	19 2
Mon	8	m 10 6	27 0	8	m 3 24	17 3
		10 8a	26 6		4 11a	18 0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Sept. 2 (Tuesday)	Sunrise 6h. 24m.	Sunset 6h. 54m	
" 3 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 24m.	" 6h. 53m	
" 4 (Thursday)	" 6h. 24m.	" 6h. 52m	
" 5 (Friday)	" 6h. 24m.	" 6h. 51m	
" 6 (Saturday)	" 6h. 24m.	" 6h. 50m	
" 7 (Sunday)	" 6h. 25m.	" 6h. 50m	
" 8 (Monday)	" 6h. 25m.	" 6h. 49m	

Phases of the Moon:—

First Quarter	2d.	7h.	51·9m. p.m.
Full Moon	10d.	9h.	24·8m. a.m.
Last Quarter	17d.	8h.	1·7m. a.m.
New Moon	23d.	10h.	8·9m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 2nd September 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the east Punjab; Hissar has had 0.20in. Ambala 0.33in. and Delhi 0.64in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is above normal in the east and north Punjab. Day temperature is below the average at most stations.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the east of the division and local in the west; Agra reports 0.52in. Cawnpore 0.88in. and Allahabad 1.81in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess and day temperature is below normal at Agra and Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Bikaner again reports a heavy fall of 4.43in. of rain and Mount Abu 2.83in. Skies are clear or only lightly clouded in the north and are moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. In Rajputana humidity is above normal and temperature is below the average, the deficiency during the day ranging from 9 deg. to 17 deg.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat reports 0.14in of rain, Deesa 0.28in. and Indore 0.47in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is above normal at Neemuch and Ahmedabad. Day temperature is below the average in north Gujarat and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the west of the division; Jubbulpore has had 2.50in. Saugor 0.78in. Hoshangabad 0.40in. Akola 0.16in. and Nagpur 0.21in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is moderately or considerably below normal.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.54in. Ratnagiri 0.84in. Mormugao 1.05in. and Karwar 0.87in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.35in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is below normal in east Hyerabad and the south Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, the Madras Deccan, the west of the Central Provinces, Gujarat, the east of the United Provinces, the east Punjab and west Rajputana, and local in the west of the United Provinces, Central India West, the south Bombay Deccan and north Malabar. The falls have again been heavy in west Rajputana. Bikaner receiving within the last 48 hours 70 per cent. of its annual average. Day temperature is below normal over the greater part of north-west India and in the central parts of the country.

An extension of rainfall appears probable in east Rajputana and on the Madras coast.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 1st September, 1919.

The disturbance at the head of the Bay crossed the coast near Saugor Island yesterday. It is not giving heavy rain. Both the monsoon currents are active in northern India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, the south-west Punjab, Central India East, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, and on the north Madras coast and local in the east of the United Provinces, Kashmir, Rajputana, the Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad and Malabar. A few falls have also occurred in the west of the United Provinces and the east and north Punjab.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Moulmein, Kyaukpyu one and a half inches; Akyab two; Sitagar one and a half; Tezpur two; Gauhati three; Cherrapunji four; Cox's Bazar three; Barisal, Darjiling one and a half; False Point four; Sambalpur, Ranchi one and a half; Chaibasa two; Gaya three-quarters; Lucknow a quarter; Mussooree, Dehra Dun one and a half; Ludhiana a half; Lyallpur a quarter; Montgomery one; Sonamarg a quarter; Pendra one; Seoni a quarter; Jagdalpur two and Hanamkonda a half.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 2nd OF SEPT. 1919.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Rainfall. 8 hrs.	Past 24 hours	Total 1st June to date	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire						
Do (1st)	97.6	80.1	54	0	0	—0.01
Jask	91.4	79.2	82	0	0	—0.03
Muskat	93.8	81.2	73	0	0	—0.17
Do. (1st)	91.6	83.0	85	0	0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	95.6	68.0	73	0	7.05	+2.41
Rawalpindi	90.0	76.6	86	0	23.76	+14.06
Lahore	97.0	72.1	66	0	14.54	+3.82
Risaul	91.6	76.6	83	0.20	6.18	—2.57
Ambala	94.0	75.0	87	0.34	12.30	—1.24
Delhi	89.6	77.0	89	0.64	13.28	—5.16
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	93.4	73.6	89	0.52	8.64	+7.08
Muidpuri	91.8	73.4	87	...	20.18	+1.21
Jhansi	90.1	74.6	85	0.05	20.54	+28.10
Cawnpore	90.0	77.0	92	0.88	27.54	+1.74
Allahabad	88.4	77.0	85	1.01	27.89	—0.67
SIND & RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	103.2	83.6	64	—	0.20	—1.89
Karachi	94.0	75.0	88	—	2.22	—3.23
Ajmer	77.2	72.6	93	0.07	11.46	—6.21
Jaipur	79.1	71.0	93	0.03	24.41	+2.15
Kotah	82.0	75.2	90	0.01	23.65	+4.95
Mount Abu	80.8	61.8	100	2.83	46.20	+3.[illegible]
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA—						
Bhuj	87.4	76.7	78	..	7.76	—4.08
Dwarka	83.8	77.1	78	..	9.27	—2.74
Veraval	81.4	77.8	90	..	12.41	—2.82
Rajkot	87.4	75.9	86	..	23.49	+7.02
Bhavnagar Pass.	81.6	76.0	78	..	11.05	—8.04
Surat	85.6	76.0	81	0.14	33.02	—0.82
Ahmedabad	86.4	74.6	92	0.04	24.68	+1.61
Deesa	91.0	74.2	89	0.28	48.30	+23.91
Baroach	81.7	76.4	96	0.08	33.46	+1.36
Indore	77.7	72.6	92	0.47	42.00	+18.66
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	73.8	70.5	94	2.50	70.81	+23.06
Saugor	12.8	69.0	96	0.78	64.64	+20.81
Hoshangabad	78.1	71.0	94	0.40	60.10	+23.96
Khandwa	80.2	72.6	87	..	15.0	+1.47
Akola	81.1	71.6	87	0.16	40.82	+1.98
Amraoti	79.2	71.8	77	..	15.70	—7.34
Nagpur	77.8	71.7	75	0.21	43.46	+2.72
Chanda	79.6	74.8	79	0.08	32.17	—5.94
Raipur	77.8	71.7	89	..	53.15	+15.96
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.1	76.6	84	0.54	59.11	+0.89
Ratnagiri	83.8	73.7	88	0.84	78.81	—4.91
Marmugao	80.6		95	1.05	41.80	+3.21
Karwar	81.8	74.2	96	0.87	94.36	—4.96
DECCAN DEGCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Belgaum	87.5	73.2	77	..	12.67	—0.55
Ahmednagar	84.0	69.5	90	0.06	9.54	—1.91
Poona	79.0	70.4	87	0.05	12.47	—3.03
Sholapur	84.1	71.0	74	..	12.37	—2.43
Bijapur	83.0	67.6	82	..	5.10	—3.64
Belgaum	75.0	69.7	96	0.35	25.18	+7.31
Aurangabad	84.2	70.0	80	0.04	18.87	—6.45
Hyderabad (Deccan)	81.0	73.1	75	..	20.65	—7.19
Hyderabad	78.8	70.8	78	..	17.49	—6.78
MALABAR & CANARA—						
Mangalore	86.2	72.2	93	0.76	81.61	—17.33
Calicut	83.1	72.1	90	..	69.90	—18.60
Cochin	84.5	74.1	87	..	64.55	—0.27
Colombo	86.1	75.3	83	0.88	2.82	—4.29
MADRAS EXCLUSIVE—						
MALABAR AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	91.1	77.0	77	..	16.04	—1.94
Bellary	89.3	73.4	65	0.18	2.47	—5.84
Cuddapah	97.8	75.1	77	0.19	15.78	+2.78
Madras	91.5	76.1	70	..	11.77	+0.13
Bangalore	82.2	64.0	85	..	11.53	—1.01
Coimbatore	88.0	70.2	74	..	2.78	—1.64
Trichinopoly	96.0	76.0	69	..	7.40	+0.47
Negapatam	93.5	78.2	77	..	9.82	+2.24

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbours may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 2nd September, 1919, was 29.912 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.19 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

ANSWER TO QUERIES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I read a letter in your paper of Thursday last from "Ellis-Bridge" requiring rules for a game called "words-making and words taking." The rules are as follows if the game is the one referred to.

(1) All the alphabet pieces (14 alphabets) should be so arranged in a heap that a player while taking a letter in his turn cannot see it until it is turned.
(2) Any number of players can play this game.
(3) One of the players first of all takes three letters from the heap of letters prearranged and puts them in the centre.
(4) Now every player in turn takes a letter from the heap, puts it in the centre and tries to form a word from the letters lying in the centre.
(5) Every player is allowed half a minute for thinking.
(6) Every word should consist of at least 3 letters.
(7) If a player finds himself successful in framing a word he gets another chance for repeating the process.
(8) The player if challenged should give the meaning of the framed word; if he fails to do so he forfeits that word and one from his store if any.
(9) A player can take any word from the store of other players if he adds a letter or more and changes the meaning of the former word. This adding might be anywhere. No participles or plurals, etc., (having a similar meaning to the former word) are allowed in this rule.
(10) The use of the dictionary is forbidden.
(11) To complete the game every player should gather twelve words.

It is *creditable* if the words are of more than five letters with every player.

These are the rules which we follow in our Society. Please excuse me for the space taken.—Yours, etc.,

"RAJALOKE."

Palanpur, 31st August.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(Reuter's Telegram)

New York, Aug. 30th

Day's Exports to Great Britain — — Nil
" " to Continent — — 41,000

London, Aug. 30.

Tone of Linseed Flat large arrivals.
Linseed Export 35,000 tons afloat 129,000 tons.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

BOMBAY, Sept: 2.

Our market witnessed a great decline in the prices of cotton owing to the welcome break in the weather and also due to heavy selling by Japanese houses and local jobbers. This morning it opened at Rs 533 for F. G. Broach and declined to Rs 527. This rate was an inducement to buyers whose activities gave an impetus to the market and F. G. Broach rose again to Rs 536. This rate, the local "Bears", considered favourable for selling and their operations brought about a collapse in the rate, which stood at Rs 522. At Colaba business was done in F. G. Broach at Rs. 523. After small fluctuations the market closed at Rs. 519.

The tone of the market was distinctly bearish.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

	Rs:
Fully Good Broach — — — April-May	519
Fully Good Broach — — — September	311
Fine Oomras — — — September	390
Good Southerns — — — Sept.-Oct.	400
Fine Oomra — — — Dec-Jan.	474
" Bengal — — — "	402

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS, 1st SEPT: 1919:

	Rs:
Fully Good M.G. Broach — April-May	523
Fully Good M.G. Bengal — Sept.	312,405
Fine M.G. Oomras — Sept.	393,475
Good M.G. Southerns — August	485

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super fine	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal	—	337	325	310	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab	—	337	325	310	"
M.G. Oomras No. 3	422	402	340	..	"
Central Provinces	443	428	410	..	"
M.G. Broach	..	..	..	..	"
M.G. Southerns	..	..	440	430	415
Re-ginned Dharwar	..	..	..	..	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 31st Aug. 1919:

Cotton	1,704 bales:
Wheat	10,361 Cwts:
Linseed	2,846 "
Rape, etc.	4,371 "
Gingellyseed	569 "
Poppyseed	570 "
Groundnuts	2,500 "
Castorseed	Nil
Rice	5,445 "
Myrabollams	903 "
Cottonseed	22,706 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	556 "
Jowar	Nil
Maize	Nil
Barley	Nil

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, Sept. 2nd. 6-0 p.m.

Ready	Bazaar Terms. Rs. as. p:	Rail Delivery: Rs: as. p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-35	0 0 0	— —
" Cawnpore 70-30	0 0 0	— —
" Karachi Baogia	0 0 0	— —
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	0 0 0	— —
" " Cawnpore	0 0 0	— —
" Yellow Cawnpore	0 0 0	— —
Linseed Brown Bold	0 0 0	22 0 0
" Thin	0 0 0	21 8 0
Teelseed White 85-15	0 0 0	— —
" Gajar 75-25	0 0 0	— —
" Gajar 50-50	0 0 0	— —
" Black	0 0 0	— —
Poppyseed, White	0 0 0	21 0 0
Groundnuts	0 0 0	— —
Mowraseed	0 0 0	— —
Barley	0 0 0	— —
Castorseed	0 0 0	— —

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 2nd:

	Rate: Rs as p:
Davids No. 10	1 1 4
Shapurji No. 10½	1 0 0
Ourimbhoy No 12½	1 1 0
Light Houses No. 6½	0 12 12

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 2nd:

	Market Rates:
Bank Telegraphic	1 9 31/32
Bank Demand	1 10 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s:	1 10 7/16
Fcz. Demand	302½
American Dollars	256
Hongkong	210½
Shanghai	316½
Japan	121
Singapore	123

Market Quiet.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 28-5-0.

EXCHANGE.

T T on London 1/9 31/32.
D D on London 1/10 1/32.
Credit 3 Msd/a 1/10 7/16
D D on France Rs. 310.
Credit 3 Msd/a Rs. 331.
T T on Japan Rs. 121.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 113.
D D on Hongkong Rs. 210/8.
D D on Shanghai Rs. 312.
D D on Singapore Rs. 123.
D D on New York Rs. 258.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan 92.
5½ per cent War Loan due 1920-22 100-4.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 84
4 per cent Terminable Loan 92.
3½ per cent Paper 68.
4 per cent Port Trust long dated 86.
4 1/2 per cent Port Trust long dated 86.
4 per cent Municipal long dated 79.
4 per cent Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent City Improvement Trust long dated 79.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa 22.
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary 91/8.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The market closed weak.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,820; Swan 750; Simplex 725; Shapurji 220; Madhowji 2,900; Currimbhoy 480; Kastoorchand 1,510; Bombay Dyeing 1,920; Cen India 2,715; Century 570; Colaba 2,400; Crescent 262/8; David 770; Fazulbhoy 945; Finlay, 640; Ind Malwa 33⅞; Kohinoor 1,790; Cen Mining 39/8; Katni Ordinary 335; Katni Defd 1,750; Shivrajpur 41; Tata Ordinary 230; Tata Defd 1,175; Tata Oil 390; Tata Hydro 1,370; Tata Bank 80; Bombay Burma 1,015; Bt Burma 27; Bombay Tramway 812/8; Bombay Steam 457/8; Mackenzie 400; Bt India General Insurance 20 pr; Scindia Steam 39/8 pr; New India Insurance 48 pr; Jupiter Insurance 19 pr; Vulcan Insurance 11 pr.

BANKS.

Names and Amount Paid up:	Face value.	Div: Paid:	Last Div. Rs p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
	Rs.			Rs:
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank —	100	Feb.-Aug:	15%	320
Alliance Bk of Simla Ld. —	100	Jan.-Aug:	17½	285
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50 —	100	Jan.-July	11%	94
Bank of Bombay —	500	do.	15%	2,305
Bank of Bengal —	500	Jan.-July	17½	1,030
Bank of India Rs.50	100	do.	12½	176
Bank of Madras —	500	do.	12½	1,400
Central Bk. of India Rs. 25	50	—	8%	59
Central Co-op Bk. Rs. 50 —	50	—	7%	52
National Financing —	25	Feb.-Oct:	8%	24
The Tata Indl. Bk. Rs 75 —	75	—	—	80
EXCHANGE BKS.				
Chartered Bank —	20	April-Oct:	15%	57½
Eastern Bank. Ld. £4 —	10	—	7%	100
Mercantile Bank —				
" 12½ A	25	Mar.-Sept.	14%	37.10
" 12½ B	25	Sept.-Mar.	14%	37.10
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation —	125	—	33%	113
National Bank of India 62½ —	625	—	20%	950

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Ry. —	100	Mar.-Aug:	7½	115
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry. —	500	do.	6%	575
Amritsar Patty —	100	Mar.-Aug.	6%	115
Central Provinces Ry. —	100	June.-Jan.	5%	100
Chaparmukh-Silghat —	100	Mar.-Sept.	4%	75
Dhond Baramati —	100	Jan.-July	4%	80
Futwah-Islampur Rs. 50 —	100	Mar.-Sept.	4%	50
Gujerat Ry. —	100	June-Jan.	5%	85
Hoshiarpur Doab —	100	Jan.-July	4%	95
Larkhana Railway —	100	—	4%	80
Mandra Bhon Ry. Rs. 90 —	100	April-Oct.	5%	77
Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Ry. —	100	—	4%	84
Pachora Jammer —	100	Jan.-July	4%	86
Sara Sirajganj Ry. —	100	May-Nov.	4½%	82
Sialkot Narowal —	100	April-Oct	5%	93
Sind Light Rys. Ld. —	100	July-Dec.	5%	145
Upper Sind Light Ry. —	100	—	5%	105
Tapti Valley Ry. —	500	April-Aug.	9½%	575
The Khulna Bhagirghat Ry. —	100	—	4%	100

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half Year div.	
			Rs.	
Ahmedabad Advance —	500	April-Oct.	150	1,500
Alliance Cotton —	100	—	7	160
Akola —	100	—	5	115
By Cotton Manufg. —	500	—	80	740
By. Dyeing & Mfg. Co.. —	250	Mar.-Sept.	90	1,820
Bombay United —	250	—	25	1,160
Bradbury Millss —	250	—	50	450
Century —	100	Mar.-Sept:	20½	575
Central India O: —	500	May-Nov.	210	2,715
Central India F. —	500	May-Nov:	5%	430
Chisa —	1,000	April-Oct.	50	500
Colaba Land & Mill —	75	—	40	2,400
Cocria —	1,000	Mar.-Sept:	75	950
Crescent —	100	do.	25	2021/2
Currimbhuy —	250	do.	30	480
David —	250	do.	20	770
Dawn —	250	do.	60	420
Edward Sassoon —	200	May-Nov:	15	325 xd
Emperor Edward —	200	do.	25	2221/2
Fazulbhoy —	250	Mar-Sept:	70	945
Framji Petit —	250	May	75	1,030
Finlay Mills —	1,000	April-Oct.	Nil.	640
Gold Mohor —	250	—	125	1,500
Globe —	500	—	Nil	126
Hindustan —	100	April Oct.	100	1,100
Hyderabad —	1,000	April Oct.	200	1,500
Ind. Dyeing and Bleaching —	100	do:	12½	235
Indian Manufg. —	1,000		100	800
Indo-China Mfg. —	250	Mar.-Sept.		255
Indore Malwa —	1 00	April-Oct.	17½	337½
Jamshed Manufg. —	150	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	102
Jowraj Balloo —	1,000	April-Oct.		400½
Kastoorchand —	1 500	Mar.-Sept.	Nil	1,510
Khandesh —	1 000	June-Dec.	100	1,470
Khatao —	1 000	June.Dec.	700	5,000
Kohinoor —	1 000	Mar.-Sept.	70	1,790
Lakshmi Cotton —	1 000	Mar.-Aug.	150	1,900
Madhowji Dharamsi —	500	Apr.-Sept	125	2,900
Mathuradas Mills —	100		100	1,100
Madras United —	1 000	June.-Dec.	50	1,000
Maneckji Petit —	1 000	Mar.-Sept.	200	2,950
Mayer Sassoon —	100	do.	Nil.	160
Morarjee Gooculdas —	1 000		400	3,900
Nawab of Cambay —	500	April-Oct.	20	400
New Great Eastern —	200		10	430
New City of Bombay —	500	April-Oct:	120	1,880
Pabanasy —	250	—	Nil	285
Pearl —	250	—	55	630
Phoenix —	100	Mar.-Sept.	50	870
Planet Mill —	100	—	5	1065
Premier —	25	—	Nil	92½ prm
Presidency —	125	Jan.-July	—	120
Sassoon Cotton —	1 000	April-Oct.	100	850
Sassoon Silk —	500	April	50	450
Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills —	100	do.	Nil.	210
Sholapore —	1,000	do.	250	9,000
Simplex —	250	June.-Dec.	100	725
Standard Mills —	500	Mar.-Sept.	125	2,350
Swan —	250	Oct.	Nil.	750
Swadeshi —	500	Mar.-Oct.	150	2,820
Tata — O	500	—	5½	1,255
Tata — P	500	—	6	425
Union Mill —	500	—	—	1000
Vishnu Cotton — O	500	—	75	1,125
P	500	—	7	500
Western India —	1,000	—	150	715
Mysore Spinning —	250	Feb.-Aug	1662	525

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Last Div. p.a.		
				Rs.	Rs
Akbar —	50	May		27	450
Albert Kurrachee —	1,000	Nov.		45	600
Bellary Dress —	275	Aug.		10	100
Broach City —	25	Oct.		10	150
Fort —	475	Nov.		50	850
Godavery Valley —	100			6	45
Harveyand Sabhpay —	500	July		70	980
Indian Cotton —	125	Oct.		12	135
Jivanji Press —	100	Aug.		15	135
Jumna Ging. & P. Co. Ld. —	1,000	—		7%	850
Karachi Press Co. —	500	—		45	700
Mahmudpura Cts. —	100	—		20	100
Mahuva —	250	Oct.		Nil	195
Maamar Mfg. —	250	Aug.		15	155
New East Indian —	1,000	Sept.		200	1,300
New Motasil Co. —	400	Nov.		70	800
New Bazar —	500	Oct.		50	600
New Prince of Wales —	500	Oct.		20	740
Sind —	500	Nov.		Nil.	1,500
Surat City —	250	Oct.		15	140
Vaikart U. P. Co. Ltd. —	500	Sept.		60	540

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Names and Amount Paid up:	Face value	Div. Paid	Last Div. Rs p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
	Rs.		Rs	
Andhra Valley D 600	1 000	—	4%	1,625
Andhra Valley P 600	1,000	—	4½	725
Ahmedabad Elec. —	100	—	4½	275
Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Oct.-May	100	340
All India U. Co. Ld. Rs 20 —	100	August	—	4
Bamanqua —	5	—	4%	8½
Back Bay Bath —	50	—	6	50 nom.
Badham Pile —	70	—	10	105
Baroda Tram Co: —	100	Feb.-Aug.	Nil.	40
Brick and Tile —	100	—	Nil	50
Bv. Burma T. Corporta —	125	—	25	1,015
Bv. Burma T. Corporta New Issue 25 —	125	—	—	400 p.m
British Burma Petroleum —	6	Mar.-Oct	—	27
By. Electric Supply F. and T. Co. Ltd. O.	510	—	6	104
B'by Ice Mfg. —	510	—	10½	812½
Bombay Flour Mill —	40	—	2	18
Bombay Steam Navigation Co. P	500	Jan.-Aug.	150	2,050
Bundi Hydraulic Lime and Cement —	250	Mar.-Sept.	12½	457½
Central M. Co., Ltd. —	10	Oct.	6%	230
Empire of L. Life Rs. 50 —	10	—	2	53
The Eastern — O	500	April	42%	41
Chemical Co. — Dsh	15	—	5%	420
Indian Cement Co., — O	1½	—	Nil.	22
Katni Cement — D	250	—	20	50
P	100	—	5	750
Indian Cotton Oil Co. — O100	100	—	44½	335
P500	250	Dec.-July	75%	1,750
John Roberts & Co. —	100	Dec.-July	7%	105
Jost's Eng. Co., Ltd —	50	Oct.	15	216
Kemp & Co. —	200	July	30%	227½
Kurramsee Landing Rs. 75 —	200	—	25	170
Marcks & Co. —	100	—	—	142
McKenzies Ltd. —	100	July	8	80
Marsland Price Co. —	100	—	35	400
Marsland Price Co. —	100	—	9%	94
Marsland Price Co. —	100	—	7½	75
New Union Flour Mills —	100	—	25	235
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50 —	200	May/	30%	53
Phillips & Co. —	10	July	Nil.	42½
Port Canning Co. —	1,000	Sept.	45	995
Shivrajpur Syad etc. —	10	—	4	42½
Sirdar Carbne Gas Co. —	100	Mar.-Aug.	35%	117
Sidley Ice Mfg. Co. —	100	—	6	100
Swadeshi Stores —	100	Sept.	25%	150
Swadeshi Stores — O	75	Sept.	6	230
Tata Iron&Steel Co. D	30	—	30	1,125
P	150	Mar.-Sept.	6%	140
Tata Iron Or (NY)80 —	78	—	—	120
Dft — (,,)100	400	—	—	565
Tata Hydro Elec. O	1 000	Jan.	5%	1,370
" " P	1 000	Jan.	7	1,006
Tata Iron Pref (second) —	10	—	100	1 prm.
Tata Hydro Deb. con Fs —	1 000	April-Oct	5½%	6% prm.
Thacker & Co: —	50	June	50%	270
Telephone Co: —	50	—	8	300
Tata Oil Mills 50 —	100	—	—	390

a—Buy. E—Fuse D—Div. Iv. I—Nominal price premium

MILL-STORES AND CHEMICALS.

BOMBAY, Sept. 2.

As reported in last week, the demand has been almost steady and fair, with the quotations nearly the same. Bleaching, Farina and Sago have, as yet shown no signs of decline, but various consignments are shortly expected, which may go to relieve the tension.

Among mill store sundries, there is nothing fresh to report; the quotations are as follows:—

Eng Zinc Chloride Rs. 20/30.
Ame Zinc Chloride Rs. 15/20.
Eng Sodium Sulphide Rs. 10/12
Ame Sodium Sulphide Rs. 7/10.
Caustic Soda 98 per cent U. A. Rs. 20/23.
Bleaching Powder Rs. 25
Bleaching of Potash Rs. 100.
Sulphuric Acid Rs. 12-8-0.
Sago Rs. 18/20.
Washing Soda Rs. 7.
Glauber Salt Rs. 5.
Reeds Rs. 0-4-0.
Healds Rs. 1-9-0 to Rs 2.
Roller Cloths Rs. 4 to Rs. 5.
Pickers (Lion) Rs. 65/70.
Roller-skins Eng Rs. 50.
Shuttles Japanese 13½ in Rs 7/10.
Shuttles Eng 13 1/2in Rs. 30/35.
Slubbings Rs. 30.
Rowings Rs. 35.

COLOURS.

(From a Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Sept. 2.

During the last five years of the unprecedented world-conflagration, the Bombay market of dyes, witnessed an equally unprecedented fluctuation, coupled with abnormal rise in the quotations of the dyes. No sooner was the war declared, than the German firms dealing in Dye-stuff, were gagged, import from Germany shut out, and a steadily advancing scarcity for the higidly concentrated coal-tar dyes, became felt in India. However, the lucky few who held pure German colours, saw themselves suddenly placed in Eldorado, as the prices were rapidly carried further, owing to the lack of stock. Several of the merchants in India, who almost passed through untold financial embarrassments, got a new vigour and life, in their economic conditions. Practically, the gates of fortune were opened to them.

In England and other allied countries, the pinch of scarcity was equally telling, but the governments being National in Spirit, the scarcity was combated by Home-products. Capitalists in all countries—especially in England, America and Japan, girt up their loins in the development of the Aniline and Alizarine colours, the monopoly of which till the commencement of war, was reserved for Germany. The Allies realised their helplessness, and made a resolute determination to push their home-industry, India lacking encouragement from capitalists and the Government lagged behind and had to purely depend on foreign countries. America and Japan, vigorously entered in the competition, and tried to meet with the demand of India.

In the beginning of the war, when the prices daily advanced, Congo Red, was quoted at nearly Re. 1-8-0 per lb., which steadily increased, and within a period of one year or so, was quoted at Rs. 10 per lb. This advance did not stop there, but at the beginning of the year 1918, Congo was quoted at Rs. 25, Magenta at Rs. 100 and Alizarine at Rs. 2,400 per cwt. But, this advance was checked almost in the middle of the same year, and a steady decline followed, when with the end of the war, a colossal crisis came in, and the prices for Congo registered at Rs. 7 or so. The signing of the armistice thus gave a turn, with a regular declension in the market. The market for the present has not yet been steady, as there is nothing normal yet. In expectation from America and Switzerland, the market for the last few days is ruling very dull, and the stocks—especially of Sulphur Black are abundant. There is perceptible keenness to sell the stocks. The quotations for other dyes are as follows:—

Congo Red Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per lb.
Sulphur Black Rs. 1/8/0 to Rs. 2 per lb.
Direct Black Rs. 3/14 per lb.
Direct Scarlet Rs. 14/8 per lb
Chrysophenine Rs. 6 per lb
Direct Pink Rs. 10 per lb.
Malachite Green Rs 22 to Rs 25 per lb
Methyl Violet (Crystals) Rs 11 to Rs 12 per lb.
Tannin Blue Rs. 12 per lb.
Rosamine Rs. 15/8 per lb.
Edsine (concentrated) Rs. 33 per lb
Acid Black Rs. 4/5 to Rs 5 per lb.
Fast Red Rs. 7 to Rs. 10 per lb.

CARGO OF S. S. MARIENBAD.

A Press Note states:—

With reference to the Press communique dated 30th April 1918, intimating that proceedings have been instituted in the French Prize Court in regard to the cargo of the Austrian Lloyd s.s. Marienbad which was seized by the French Naval Forces, it is hereby notified for general information that the cargo in question has been condemned Interested parties may enter appeal up to 4th October 1919.

SUCCESS

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Encourage Indian Industry
Resist Home Enterprise.

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THE UNQUALIFIED WASHER OF THE DAY.

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Apply sharp for Price List and for the terms of classes, for convenience of the Public.

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" AHMEDABAD, BROACH and SURAT :—Chandulal Mukundlal Parekh Jamiatram's Khirkey, Broach.

Branch Office :—57, Serai Road, KARACHI,

Expert and Influential Agents and Travelling Canvassers Wanted on most liberal terms.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 2.

S. S. Langton Hall, Jenkins, Middlesborough. June 6.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 2.

S. S. Wahehe, Mackenzie, London.
S. S. War Isis, Mitchell, London.
S. S. Penrose, Colman, Hull.
S. S. Tanfield, Pottinger, Antwerp.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Bankura for Persian Gulf.
Steamer City of Cairo for Liverpool.
Steamer Canara for Karachi.
Steamer Maur for Colombo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Tuesday 2nd September 1919.

PRINCE'S DOCK:

Outside				
A Pundua	Zanzibar	11-9-19		M M & Co
B Zamora	Port said	8-9-19		Ralli Bros.
C & E				
Hosei Maru	Kobe	9-9-19		N Y Kaisha
D & E				
Olympia	Marseilles	N F		Graham & Co
F Indus				
Maru	Osaka	14-9-19		O S Kaisha
G Dwarka	N F	N F		M M & Co
H Bahrein	Aden	N F		M & Co
K Ismaila	N F	N F		M M & Co
Dumra	P Gulf	N F		M M & Co
L Furness	N F	N F		M M & Co
N Homer City	Hull	14-9-19		Graham & Co
O War Isis	London	2-9-19		D B I M
P Tenshin				
Maru	Kobe	10-9-19		N Y K
Q Vergemere	N F	N F		Omtar Fdg. & Engrg. Works Co
30 ton crane				
Utopia	N F	N F		H S Shashtary & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK:

Curlew			
Mudlaik	3 days	4-9-19	C E B P T
Snipe			

HARBOUR WALL.

Indravati	N F	3-9-19	K N & Co
Mahanadi	Karachi	2-9-19	K N & Co
Netravati	N F	N F	K N & Co
Oporto	N F	N F	K N & Co
Panvel	N F	N F	K N & Co
Sabarmati	Marmagoa	6-9-19	K N & Co
Saraswati	N F	N F	K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK:

1 Billview	Antwerp	8-9-19	T M & Co
3 Kuwait	—	—	—
4 Saigon			
Maru	Japan	5-9-19	O S Kaisha
5 Albatross	N F	N F	M M & Co
6 Penrose	Hull	2-9-19	Graham & Co
7 Upada	Rangoon	5 9-19	M M & Co
8 Kifuku Maru	Kobe	2-9-19	N Y K
9 Abydos	N F	N F	M M & Co
10 & 11 Obra	Rangoon	8-9-19	M M & Co
14 Lhasa	Karachi	3 9-19	M M & Co
16 Kasara	N F	N F	M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK:

2 Ixion	Yokohama	N F	Graham & Co
4 Elephanta	Busra	7-9-19	M M & Co
6 Canara	Karachi	2-9-19	M M & Co
7 Somali	London	6-9-19	M M & Co
8 City of Cairo	Liverpool	8-9-19	K N & Co
9 Syria	N F	N F	M M & Co
10 Irrawadi	Marmagoa	N F	B S N Co
12 City of York	Hull	5-9-19	J Finlay & Co
13 Wisley	N F	N F	Graham & Co
Offside			
15 Franz Ferdinand	N F	N F	D B I M
14 Innsbruck	Australia	3-9-19	Graham & Co
17 Chakdara	Busra	4-9-19	M M & Co
Jetty Barges	N F	N F	M M & Co
Offside			
War Cuirass	Busra	6-7-19	D B I M

S. S. Langton Hall:—The steamer Langton Hall, 4,211 tons, Captain F. Jenkins, arrived in harbour yesterday from Middlesborough with a general cargo, which port she had left on 6th June.

S. S. Tanfield:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Tanfield, 2,775 tons, Captain R. R. Pottinger, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Antwerp via Port said, with a general cargo.

The N. Y. K. steamer Totomi Maru left Singapore for Colombo (Westward bound) on the 29th ultimo.

EXPORTS.

Sept. 2.

S. S. City of Cairo for Liverpool:—100 cwts. ginger, Bhaidas P. Dalal and Co.; 2,000 cwts. myrabolams, B. J. Ramdas and Co.; 2,000 cwts. myrabolams, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co.; 2,015 cwts. myrabolams, David Sassoon and Co.; 2,000 cwts. myrabolams, Odhavjee Govindjee and Co.; 400 bales cotton waste, Lukmanji Ebrahimji.

S. S. Olympia for Liverpool:—200 bales cotton, 197 cwts. turmeric. Bhaidas P. Dalal and Co.

S. S. Olympia for Marseilles:—39,990 cwts. teel seed, 39,992 cwts. groundnuts, Ralli Bros.; 2,212 cwts. groundnuts, Cox's Shipping Agency.

S. S. Olympia for Marseilles in transit for Barcelona:—40 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani and Co.

S. S. War Isis for London:—22 bales cow hides, Myso Chrome Leather Works.

S. S. Somali for London:—25 cwts. ginger A. A. Peerbhoy; 50 cwts. ginger, G. Suchidina; 75 cwts. ginger, A. H. Esmail and Co.; 15 cubic feet timber, Killick Nixon and Co.

S. S. Bell View for Antwerp:—100 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Jeena and Co.; 82 bales cotton waste, 18 bales cotton fly, J. Narandas; 50 bales cotton fly, C. M. Masruwalla; 1,450 cwts. cotton seed, Fazalbhai Ebrahim and Co.; 1,001 cwts. myrabolams, Purshotam Mathuradas and Co.

S. S. Tanfield for Antwerp:—148 cwts. gingelly seed, K. M. Nathoo.

S. S. Glensloy for Antwerp:— 2,000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

S. S. Glensloy for Ghent:—4,395 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Kifuku Maru for Kobe:—50 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S. S. Hosei Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Nishimatsu and Co.

S. S. Tanfield Maru for Kobe:— 500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 900 bales cotton Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

S. S. Hosei Maru for Osaka:—1,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S. S. Kifuku Maru for Osaka:—15 cases cotton yarn, Jeena and Co.

S. S. Tenshin Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S. S. Tenshin Maru for Hongkong:—300 bales cotton grey twist, I. David; 800 bales grey cotton yarn, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 400 bales cotton grey twist, David Sassoon and Co.; 415 bales cotton grey twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

S. S. Tenshin Maru for Shanghai:—300 bales cotton grey twist, Cursetji Bomanji and Co.

IMPORTS.

Sept. 2.

S. S. Tysla from Christiania, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.:— 17 cases fish hooks, 16 cases cherry brandy, 227 reels 592 bales printing paper, 391 bales writing paper, 55 packages 580 kegs nails, 10 cases toilet rolls, 201 reels 25 bales paper, 313 rolls wrapping paper, 99 bales newspaper, 8 cases lamps, 201 bundles steel and bars, 162 bales bleached sulphite pulp, 519 bars steel, 8 cases glassware.

S. S. Albatross from Rangoon, Agents M. M. and Co.:— 60,664 bags rice, 1,650 bundles candles, 589 bars pig lead.

S. S. Canara from Sourabaya, Agents M. M. and Co.:—11 boxes sugar sample, 39 H e tea, 275 bales cotton, 46,516 bags sugar.

S. S. Nirvana from London, Agents M. M. and Co.:—1 case cigarettes, 1 case pearls.

S. S. Somali from Sydney, Agents M. M. and Co.:—384 cases biscuits, 126 cases bacon.

PUNJAB RELIEF FUND.

The following are further contributions towards the Punjab Relief Fund:—

Mr. Gigraj Jagannath, Rs. 1,000; Mr. Mathuradas Vissanji, Rs. 500; Dr. R. Row, Rs. 500; Interested (through Mrs. J. B. Petit), Rs. 300; Mr. V. F. Taraporewalla, Rs. 250; Mr. D. F. Cama, Rs. 150; Baz Santa Ben (through Mr. S. K. Daftary), Rs. 125; Mr. Amarchand Kalidas, Rs. 101; Messrs. Laxmichand Padamsi and Co. (through Mr. S. K. Daftary), Rs. 101; Dr. T. M. Kajiji, Rs. 100; Sir Bepin K. Bose, Nagpur (through Sir D. Petit), Rs. 100; Mr. Faiz B. Tyabji, Rs. 100; Mr. Harilal C. Mehta (in memory of his father), Rs. 100; A Parsee Sympathiser (through Mr. C. M. Cursetji), Rs. 100; Mr. S. D. Bhedwar, Rs. 100; Bai Bachubai Merwanji Sorabji Jamsetji, Rs. 100; Dr. A. S. Erulkar, Rs. 100; Sheth Raichand Hargovind, A Sympathiser (K. A. M.), A Mahomedan, A Patriot (K. D.), Sheth D. Umer (through Mr. S. K. Daftary), Rs. 51 each; Mr. D. P. Sethna, Rs. 50; The Shroffs of Madhav Baug, Rs. 50; Mr. Uttamchand Manchand, Rs. 50; Messrs. L. K. Mehta and Roychand D. Shah (through Mr. S. K. Daftary), Rs. 25 each; A Parsee gentleman, Rs. 25; The Station Staff, Anand (B. B. & C. I Rly.), Rs. 25; Mr. A. Patel, Rs. 20; Mr. S. E. Kurma, Rs. 20; A Sister, Rs. 15; Mr. Barjorji Framji Bharucha, Rs. 15; Messrs. S P, G G O, L. Padamsi and Co. (through Mr. S. K. Daftary), Rs. 15; Two Parsees, Rs. 15; In memory of Mr. Devchandbhai N. Jasaani (through Mr. S. K. Daftary), Rs. 11; Messrs. Shevde Tembe and Co. and Messrs. V. D. Vali and F. B. Colah (through Dr. Bahadurji), Rs. 10 each

The World of Sport.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, Aug. 7.

The Turf.

Bank holiday race meetings appear to come and go with whirlwind suddeness. It seems (our racing correspondent, Centaur, writes) only a short time ago that we were engaged in the Easter Monday meetings, and in the interval there was of course the Whit Monday meetings, and now at the moment of writing we have just completed those set apart for the August Bank holiday—at Sandown Park, Birmingham in the Midlands, and Ripon in Yorkshire. The function at Sandown Park was much interfered with by the lightning strike of engine drivers and firemen, who, without notice, came out in sympathy with the few oath-breakers in the London Police. The result was that the race special trains from Waterloo to Esher were cancelled. The effect on the attendance was marked, but nevertheless it is astonishing what a lot of people managed somehow to get to the place. The Sandown authorities offered very poor stakes so that they would not suffer much if at all.

As regards the winners two in particular can be singled out for special notice. One was Golden Melody, an old horse with a very mossy war exwoes. He had run extremely well for the Goodwood Plate under a light weight, and on that form he held an undeniable chance for the North Surrey Handicap of two miles at Sandown Park. The race was supposed to rest between him and Warwick, but there was only one in it at the only place that matters—the winning post. Golden Melody with Donoghue in the saddle won easily from Warwick with a few odds and ends of others nowhere. The chief two year old winner was Major McCalmont's La Dauphine, a chestnut Tetrarch filly which had run well at Goodwood. It had been disclosed then that she was much fancied and so her success now in a far simpler task was a foregone conclusion. She too won easily. A conspicuous loser was Avatar who was caught on the post and beaten a head for the Maiden Plate by Sir Carl Meyer's Ninon. The loser is not fulfilling the high promise he showed in the Spring and it is clear now that he has been over-rated. He belongs to Sir Edward Hulton and is one of those trained by Wootton at Epsom. A strong favourite in Lady Symline, trained by Frank Hartigan, was beaten for the Lubbock Sprint Handicap also by a head and then there was an objection to the winner, Mr. Bowen's Clarice on the ground of boring but it was not sustained. At Birmingham Mr. Pat Hartigan's nice three year old Monteith won the chief event—the holiday Three Year Old Handicap—and at Ripon the leading race was won by the Newmarket trained Skager Rack, a bad horse but the others happened to be worse at the weights.

From Sandown Park Brighton was not a far cry and moreover the usual racing Army was reinforced enormously by the holiday crowds on the South Coast. They came in swarms, and it mattered nothing apparently that the racing itself was poor. The public had only one desire—to engage itself in a vast picnic. Certainly the chief feature of the opening day at Brighton, apart of course from the great crowd, was the success in the Brighton Stakes, which was a mile and a half handicap, of His Majesty's Jutland. This horse had been equal favourite with Irish Elegance for the Hunt Cup at Ascot and he had run badly. A little later he was favourite for the Newbury Summer Cup won by Arion and again it was noticed that he would not show of his best. The King's trainer was much upset because he knew what the horse was capable of at home. Once again later, however, the horse was beaten for the Duke of Cambridge Handicap on the July course at Newmarket, and yet such is the faith of the public that they "stood" him again. They are to be congratulated for the horse at last rose to the occasion. He found everything to his liking with none of the opposition capable of seriously worrying him and so he came away at his pleasure at the finish to win in good style. There was tremendous cheering and so the public generally felt they had not "picknicked" in vain and that they really had been fortunate to see such a rare and pleasing thing as a victory for one of the King's horses.

As regards other events we saw a great gamble fail to fructify on one of Mr. J. B. Joel's horses, the Plough. It was not Mr. Joel's but the public's money which made him a hot 2 to 1 on chance. This horse had won in the easiest possible manner at Liverpool and he had not been put up in the weights owing to a misunderstanding. To do justice to all concerned therefore—the handicapper and other owners in the race—Mr. Joel very sportingly agreed to put up a 7lb. penalty as overweight. The fact that he did so did not influence the result as minus the 7 lb. he would still not have beaten the Duke of Portland's Dumb Waiter who ran away with the race, being never caught. The truth is that The Plough is one of those horses that must have everything their own way to win. It was so at Liverpool and it was not so at Brighton for because he could not at once catch Dumb Waiter he sulked and refused to do his best. I don't think he will start odds on again in a handicap.

As regards other winners on the first day Linton very easily won a selling plate and was then bought by Mr. W. Mumford for 610 guineas to go to India. She is of the right stamp for that country and therefore a very judicious buy. Second to him was Mr. J. B. Joel's Senian once second for the Middle Park Plate, and used as a charge in the war in France by his son Lieut. H. J. Joel of the 15th Hussars. The ex-charger will win a race too. Adopted and Marcia Blanche were the winners among two year olds and the rest of the racing is really not worth talking about.

Boxing and Boxers.

I am asked by many correspondents what I think of the Ledoux-Noble fight which (writes Mr. Eugene Corri) took place at the Cirque de Paris towards the end of last week and which ended in the ringmaster declaring the Englishman to be out when only nine seconds had been counted. At the best it was all an unfortunate business, but I do not think it will have a harmful effect on the sport in France; rather will it heighten interest in a second meeting of the pair. And that there will be another match is almost certain. The brothers Barry, who belong to Australia and whom I count among the shrewdest promoters, will see to that. No two men have got a better appreciation of the French people or a more correct understanding of their psychology. It seems to have been a curious, and, in many respects, an unsatisfactory contest. For Noble it was a thoroughly bad business, for I have it on the best authority that he was not out by any manner of means when Ledoux was declared to have put him out of action. I was not at the ringside, but I have made it my business to read the opinions of the most competent French writers, and they have made me feel sure that Noble fought a bad fight. Instead of boxing, as I know he can box, he affected a cover up that made him appear to be a master of inactivity, his idea being that Ledoux, who is absolutely a stranger to caution, would wear himself out hitting places so protected that he could not hurt. He must know as well as I do that Ledoux is no boxer; Ledoux is a slogger; a slogger for his weight unbelievably strong. But, even so, one who can be made to appear ridiculously wild by a good boxer, such as I contend Noble is. By covering up, Noble played straight into the hands of the French boy, and I have it from my friends, who are rather biased in his favour, that, even if the ringmaster had not been guilty of a mistake, he would have very properly had the verdict given against him because he never sought to make points until it was too late. I see it stated that Nobles strategy was splendid: but I will not have Noble as a strategist in this instance. The way he is given to curling himself up into a shell does not denote much strategy in a point contest.

I remember when Joe Conn fought Jimmy Wilde in the open at Stamford Bridge a little more than year ago, there were people who enlarged on the masterly defence of the young Hebrew. The fact of the matter was, if I understand anything about boxing at all, that Joe Conn hid his face in his gloves and stuck out his elbows because he was apprehensive of the Welsh wonder.

If Noble meets Ledoux again his one chance of winning will be by boxing. I understand that it is now certain that Ledoux, who includes in his record victories over Joe Bowker and the late Digger Stanley, will meet Jim Driscoll at the Holland Park Skating Rink in the last week in October. You will not find Driscoll covering up, and should it be that Driscoll is anything like as good as he was when he reappeared against Francis Rossi some little time ago, he will come near beating Ledoux, if he does not actually win, because he will be an immeasurably better boxer.

The big majority of people in this country have little or no notion of the "ringmaster," or "directeur du combat." I will tell them. This gentleman is one who takes a place inside the ring. His duties are to see that the boxers obey the rules. If they clinch, he tears them apart; when one is knocked down, he does the counting, which he may do slowly or quickly, according to what his notion of a second is. He has no watch. There is a timekeeper at the ringside, but so far as I can make out, his duties begin and end with giving the signal for hostilities, and ringing the bell when a round is over. There is also a referee; also two judges, but it has always occurred to me that the "ringmaster" is the high priest of the whole business, and I, personally, do not favour his employment at all. Not infequent ly, the ringmaster in France is an impossibly fussy fellow, and if I were a boxer he would get on my nerves so that I could not win a fight in a month of Sundays.

Dick Smith complains bitterly that the ringmaster was a considerable handicap against him when he fought Carpentier, and I am not surprised.

If France will have our best boxers, she must come into line with us. I do not mind a couple of judges; there is much to be said for their presence and utility; but I will not have the "directeur du combat" at all. He can be, and often is, a nuisance. I am sure that Noble, who, by the way, wagered his own money in his fight with Ledoux, will want vastly different conditions if and when he fights the French bantam again.

Mr. C. B. Cohran having got Olympia on his hands for September 2nd, and not being a man to sit down and weep because Carpentier's military authorities will not permit the Frenchman to appear on that date, has hustled to some tune. Of course he has come down handsomely in the matter of money, but even so I am rather surprised that Beckett has consented to tackle Eddie McGoorthy, I was almost sure that he would wait for Carpentier, who is to come to London some time after November 1st. However, there is nothing like keeping employed, and I congratulate Beckett on being willing to take on Master Eddie, who, though not much more than a middle-weight, has created the impression that he is as good as any big man in the business. And should Beckett win, the public will put down long odds on his beating Carpentier. The French champion, be it known, rather than shirking a fight with Beckett, as has been suggested, says he is not only anxious for one, but will back himself to win for anything from £500 to £1,000 a side.

Australian Cricketers Cause "Scene."

The Australian cricket eleven have been getting into hot water. Truly did they try the patience of 11,000 holiday makers by their unenterprising play in the match with Surrey at the Oval. The result was a scene, happily rare on our grounds. Batting first, the Australians had the best of the match from the start. In their first innings they made 436 (H. L. Collins, 95; W. L. Trennery, 78; and C. B. Willis, 54); and fared so well for a time when the county went in, that they seemed likely to obtain a commanding lead. However the Surrey amateurs C. J. A. Wilkinson (103) and J. N. Crawford, (144) made a splendid stand and in the end the Australians finished with a first innings advantage of 114. This they substantially increased on batting a second time and by lunch time on the last day of the match they were 320 runs on with six wickets in hand. It was a completely safe position. They could scarcely lose and they had a good chance to win. But for some strange reason they made no attempt to do so. Regardless of the possibilities of the situation, C. E. Pellew and C. B. Willis batted with solemn caution, paying no attention to either the scoreboard or the clock. The crowd, as if mystified by the dilatoriness of the Australians, sat in silence. Then they began to laugh and to cheer ironically. At length one man in the crowd walked with leisurely stride to the middle of the field and made a public protest against the dullness of the cricket. His way of doing this was to point with dignified finger first at the score board and then at the clock. Still the Australian captain did not see fit to declare and take a chance to win. He allowed his men to go on batting as if the match were to be played to a finish. Pellew and Willis did not take even ordinary risks to get runs. When at last the declaration came Surrey were left to score 375 in two hours and a quarter. All the critics of the match condemned the methods of the Australians. Their caution went beyond all reasonable lengths. Collins, the captain, could have declared an hour earlier without the slightest risk of losing. The only possible explanation is that he had come to the conclusion that it was hopeless to think of getting Surrey out on the excellent wicket, and that he preferred to see his men batting instead of chasing Surrey's hit. But it is just the excessive caution which we are trying to get rid of. For cricket to be "bright" a team must go all out to win. This is just what the Australians did not do. Hence the regrettable scene.

A Davis Cup for Women?

Why not a Davis Cup for women lawn tennis players? The proposal is seriously made and is, I understand, under consideration. Mrs. Hall Walker, the wife of the breeder of King Edward's last Derby winner, Minoru, has presented a valuable trophy for international competition amongst women players and her idea is that a tournament should be promoted on the lines of the Davis Cup. It is an admirable suggestion and it should be possible to carry it out though it might not be as convenient for women as for men to undertake world tours in quest of championship honours. One proposal is that the trophy should have a permanent home in this country, but that would be a very onesided arrangement which could scarcely expect to find favour with other nations. We know little or nothing about the women players of the world in a competitive sense and the discovery might come as a rude shock. Some years ago Miss May Sutton came from America and conquered, and Mlle. Lenglen, representing young France snatched the honours at Wimbledon. For the rest, we are living in ignorance and very likely presuming too much in regard to our own standard.

For the second Davis Cup tie—presumably it will be against France and not Belgium—changes have been made in the British Isles team. These were expected, for, though South Africa were defeated, the manner in which the victory was gained was far from satisfactory. Lieut.-Col. Kingscote and H. Roper Barrett are the only two who have been chosen again. The new men are P. M. Davson and O. C. N. Turnbull, the most promising of our young players. Evidently the intention is to rely on Barrett and Turnbull for the Doubles, and Kingscote and Davson for the Singles. The selection of Davson is due to the fact that the match is to be played on the hard courts at Deauville, France. He is the covered court champion, and in the final for this event in April at the Queen's Club, he defeated the brilliant Australian, G. L. Patterson. He is a very sound player, who maintains an excellent length and is very much better on a hard court than on grass.

Death of Young Golfers.

Without a reason being assigned for it, the lawn tennis player develops late in his athletic life. Even in the case of the Dohertys they were well out of their teens before they achieved real distinction though they were first-class players whilst at Cambridge University. This tendency is becoming more and more marked in golf. I was discussing this aspect with H. H. Hilton the other day and he pointed out that John Ball played in the open championship when sixteen, and finished in the fifth position, if you please. Mr. Hilton himself had a handicap of scratch at Hoylake at the age of fifteen. If a scratch player of seventeen were to arise to-day he would be hailed as a wonder. I suppose there are scratch golfers of eighteen or nineteen in Scotland, but they certainly do not exist in England. There is one notable exception. This is the son of James Braid, the five times champion. He is nearly as tall as his father, standing well over six feet and his powers are truly remarkable. I asked the Walton Heath professional how good his son really was. "Well," said James, "when I am playing well I can just give him three strokes in a round." That considered estimate of a cautious father is sufficient to convince all that young Braid is a first class golfer. Curiously enough, Braid refuses to allow his son to become a professional. "Not, t any rate, until he is 21," he says. "Then he must choose for himself." Braid is just taking up the attitude which his parents adopted towards him. As a youth, his ambition was to become a professional, but his father, a stern, old fashioned Scoteman, would not hear of his boy making the game his living, so he apprenticed him to the village joiner and for two or three years he worked at a bench. Then a boy from the village, who had come to London, wrote and said that a club maker was wanted at the Army and Navy Stores. Braid knew nothing about the making of golf clubs, but he applied for the job and got it. Not long afterwards he accepted the post as professional to the Romford club. That was how he entered golf to make his livelihood out of it and I should imagine that he has few regrets. Yet he now refuses to allow his son to follow in his steps though he has undoubtedly rare golfing talents. J. H. Taylor, too, has a son who promises to become an excellent player. He is sixteen years of age and he has a handicap of about six or seven. For the rest, however, the majority of scratch golfers are well over the age of twenty. This, to a large extent, is due to the fact that golf is neither provided nor encouraged at the schools.

Revival of Cowes regatta.

After a lapse of five years Cowes has donned the regatta garb again. Hardly the same old crowds assembled on the front to watch the starts, but they were not far short in numbers of those that were wont to gather in pre-war days, and on the Squadron Green there have been big musters of well-known yachting men.

Considerable interest is being manifested in the projected visit to America of Mr. W. P. Burton and Major B. Hockstall Smith, Vice-president and secretary of the Yacht Racing Association. The object of the visit is to have conversations with prominent American yachtsmen in regard to the possibility of the two countries arriving at some understanding over a uniform rule of yacht measurement fo the future.

The international rule, to which all European countries conformed, ceased at the end of 1918, and Scandinavian yachtsmen are desirous of reviving some similar arrangement. With this in view it is proposed to hold an international conference in London some time before the end of the present year. It is recognised that much benefit might accrue the sport if America would come into the agreement.

Though special classes might suit the requirements of yachtsmen in different countries, it might not be desirable to endeavour to frame a hard-and-fast rule for design throughout, to which all nations would be required to conform. But it might be possible to come to some agreement to adopt a rule of measurements for one or more special classes of yachts in all countries, which would make international racing possible by enabling vessels of different nationalities to compete on strictly even terms.

Mr. W. P. Burton, by the way, is the amateur who is to sail Shamrock IV. for Sir Thomas Lipton in the race for the American Cup.

In former years the principal event at Cowes has been the race for the King's Cup. This year none of the big trophies were offered for competition, but a special cup presented by the Marchioness of Ormonde was presented together with a money prize for the big handicap for yachts over 25 and not exceeding 50 tons. The starters in this race were:—

Thanet (cutter) Mr. J. W. Cook, scratch.

Celia (yawl) Mr. F. S. Hohler, 12 min. 16 sec.

Carlotta (cutter) Mr. J. R. Payne, 42 min. 8 sec.

Leonid (cutter), Colonel Sir Lancelot Rolleston, 45 min., 20 sec.

Stella Maris (yawl) Mr. G. P. Mackenzie, 46 min., 56 sec.

Thanet timed her start well, and led across the line. Stella Maris following, then Celia, Leonid and Carlotta in the order named. At the end of the first round the scratch boat had wiped off her time allowances. With her beautiful suit of canvas, she slightly increased her lead in the second round, but Celia's performance was relatively better than in the first. The handicap worked out remarkably well, Thanet winning on time by loss than two minutes, Celia taking second prize, and Carlotta third.

CRICKET IN BARODA.

H. V. GYMKHANA VS. AHMEDABAD CITY CLUB.

(From a Correspondent.)

BARODA, Aug. 31.

The interesting fixture of this week was the match played between the Hind Vijaya Gymkhana and the Ahmedabad City Club on the Baroda College Ground on the 29th and 30th August, which resulted in a win for the former by 9 wickets and 3 runs.

The Ahmedabad people going in first to bat could only knock up 52 runs against the bowling of Mr. Mane which was very effective and was responsible for no less than 8 wickets for 8-little less than 2 runs a piece. Mr. Karanjwalla from the visitors was the only man to get into double figures and his 25 runs were the result of very vigorous hitting and includeed three 4's and one 6. The Gymkhana in their first innings tried to reach their opponents' total with great difficulty on account of the visitors' superior bowling powers and were all out when they were only one run short of their opponents' total. From the Gymkhana, Messrs. Acquino (Capt.) and More played well for their individual 13. Mr. Karanjawalla bowled splendidly in the first innings and with his frequent hanging lobs secured 4 wickets for only 13 runs. In the second innings, the Ahmedabad people fared miserably and were disposed of for aa paltry total of 27, owing chiefly to the fine bowling of Messrs Mane and Desai, B. R., of whom the latter captured 4 wickets for only 6 runs. With only 28 runs to win, the H. V. Gymkhana began their second innings and reached the required total for the loss of only one wicket, Abhyankar alone contributing 14. On the conclusion of the match a bat was presented to Mane on behalf of Messrs. J. Ida and Co., for the best bowling performance of the day. The scores:—

AHMEDABAD CITY CLUB.

First Innings.

Shukla 6, Karanjwalla 25, Laher 2, Tewari 4, Choksi 4, Bhagat 3, Amir Khan 2, Kenneth 5, Nizamuddin 1, Jinabhai 0, Sutaria 0, Total 52.

Second Innings.

Shukla 11, Karanjwalla 0, Sutaria 7, Tewari 3, Bhagat 0, Laher 0, Choksi 3, Kenneth 2, Amirkhan 0, Nizamuddin 0, Jinabhai 0, extra 1. Total 27.

H. V. GYMKHANA.

First Innings.

Gupte V. R. 2, Jadhav K. R. 0, Barve V. G. 11, More B. B. 13, Surve L. G. 0, Abhyankar 3, Mane D. L. 2, Acquino (Capt.) 13, Desai R. M. 0, Nulkar 0, Desai B. R. 0, extras 7. Total 51.

Second Innings.

Abhyankar 14 (not out). Gupte V. R. 9, Barve 7 (not out). Total 31.

POONA RACES.

FIRST MEETING.

HORSES LEFT IN.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 2.

The following are horses left in for the first day's races to be run on Wednesday, the 3rd September. First Race starts 3 p.m.

BALDOYLE PLATE.—Distance about furlongs.

Mazboot 9-7, Dunskey 8-6, Binfield Grove 7-9, Premiere 9-5, Donna Inez 8-0, Enchantment 7-6, Cicatrix 8-13, Bucko 7-12, Nerissa 7-5, Symrex 8-19, Hello Kella 7-11, Lucky Queen 7-4, Miss Rollestone 8-9, Margreen 7-10, Doriana 8-8, Fine Trout 7-9.

Top Weight not having accepted weights are raised 2 lbs.

LINCOLN PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Antic 9-7, South Star 8-10, Motor Wrap 7-12, Billy Bawn 9-4, Sospello 8-9, First Exchange 7-4, Tara Pine 9-2, Servian 8-9, Arles 7-9, Crushed Glass 9-6, Stageland 8-9, Rosemorder 7-0, Cornets Court 8-13, Fancy Fair 8-6, Japonette 6-13, Belle Syme 8-12, Final Proof 8-4 Explosive 6-10, Raloo 8-11, Checkmate 8-4, Lucky Thought 6-7.

TRIAL PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Thunder 9-0, Mordennia 9-0, Dersingham 9-0, Calder Vale 9-0, Oros 9-0, Roubaix 9-0, St. Quin 9-0, Magyar 9-0, Quarryman 9-0, Verge 9-0.

CRITERION PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Sampier 8-3, We Two 9-12, Black Kite 8-10, Penny Pie 9-0, Louviers D'Or 8-3, Cheechako 7-13, Baronvale 8-3, Crombale 8-3.

POONA C. B. PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mountain Apple 9-3, Courtier 9-3, Submarine 9-3, Cider 9-0, Tipster 9-3, Applewood 9-3, Cuidon 7-12, Suffona 7-12, Belgravian 7-12, Better Luck 7-12, Mungar 9-0, Munae 9-0, Doughty 7-9.

POONA ARAB DERBY PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Hakum 8-2, Jawad 7-5, Angler 8-7, Rose Hill 9-0, Kokab 7-5, Rainbow 7-5, Fusilier 8-7, Good Morning 8-3, Ferry Boat 8-3, Tasmania 8-2, Beadmaker 8-3, Nassau 8-11, Palermyo 8-2, Portcullis 7-5, Ayr Laddie 7-5, Hadoor 8-7, Quantity 8-11, Sardanapate 7-1, Fallahabad 7-1, Look Out 7-5, Dandelion 8-3, Red Prince 8-7, Taj 7-12.

DEALER'S NEW PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Eastern Star 9-0, Kitchener 6-6, Paladin 8-7, Redoubt 8-11, Tipperary 8-1, Patel 8-3, Huntsman 8-7, Sher Khan 8-11, Monvele 8-4, Krushan 9-4, Golshan 8-4, Asfoor 7-11, Nasriyeh 7-11, Emir 8-7, Archduke 7-11, Hurricane 7-11, Top Notch 7-11, Socotra 8-7, Bayard 7-11, Chukla 8-3, Doncaster 7-11.

SECOND DAY.

(Saturday, 6th September.)

ADDITIONAL RACE.

(To be run on Saturday, 6th September).

(From our own Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 2.

In place of the Poona Plate on the Second Day which has been declared void owing to insufficient Entries, the race has been reconstructed on the following terms:—

THE POONA PLATE:—Distance about furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 7,500; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000 for horses W. A. and C. raised 4 lbs. allowance. The horses which have not since 31st March, 1917, won flat race or races of an aggregate value of Rs. 30,000 7 lbs., Rs. 20,000, 12 lbs. Rs. 15,000 16 lbs., Rs. 10,000, 21 lbs.; Maidens allowed 7 lb.

Mr. Pine's b e h Mazboot, aged.
Mr. A. S. Moloobhoy's b e g Symrex, aged.
Mr. A. S. Moloobhoy's b e h Cresset, 5 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass, F. M. Gorda and Sangidas Jesiram's br e/h Roubaix, 5 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' br e h Verge, 6 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e h Cheechako, 4 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s ch e h Quarryman, 5 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e g Waynflete, 6 years.

Entry closed at 4 p.m., on Monday 1st instant.

CALCUTTA MONSOON RACES.

FIFTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 13th September, 1919.

THE CHARGERS' PLATE.—Rs. 750 to the winner, Rs. 500 to the second and Rs. 250 to the third.

A Welter flate race for bona-fide chargers, the property of Mounted Officers serving in the Presidency Brigade, or, of Members of the Mounted Units of the I.D.F., in the Presidency Brigade, that have never won a flat race, hurdle race, or steeplechase value Rs. 50 or over.

To be ridden by these qualified to enter and who have never ridden the winner of a flat race, hurdle race or steeplechase value Rs. 500 or over.

Weights.—11st. 7lbs.
Allowances.—C.B.'s 14lbs. Arabs 28lbs.
Distance.—6 furlongs.

All entries to be accompanied by a Certificate from the Officer Commanding the Unit.

Entrance.—Rs. 5/ to close at 6 p.m., on Monday, 8th September.

General conditions in the Prospectus of the Calcutta Monsoon 3rd, 4th and 5th Extra Meetings, 1919, will apply.

CRICKET IN POONA'

P. Y. C. HINDU GYM. vs. BOMBAY YOUNG CRICKETERS.

A cricket match was played on Sunday last between the above teams on the Fergusson College grounds and ended in a win for the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana, by 220 runs. The scores:—

P. Y. C. HINDU GYMKHANA.

Gupte 0, Phatak 15, Deodhar 111, Joshi 102, Jadhav 17, Rest did not bat, extras 4. Total 249.

BOMBAY YOUNG CRICKETERS.

Jayker V. L. 6, Madan K. N. 0, Naik 1, Devolker 4, Talpade A. N. 4, Madan 0, Jayker D. N. 0, Talpade 0, Bhat 1, Lele 5, Vijayker 8. Total 29.

A hari-kirtan gathering was held at Wadhan Camp, on 28th August, in the Postmaster's private quarters which was attended by the members of the Post-Office and some of the local Agency Officials, when a resolution expressing deep sense of sorrow at the sad death of Lt.-Col. J. K. Condon Political Agent, Jhalawad was passed.

Opinions of the Day.

The Indemnifying Bill.

"The Maharatha":—Strange indeed is the policy of those who are responsible for the governance of India. Mr. Montagu, as Secretary of State and as the virtual head of the Government of India solemnly promises an appointment of a committee of inquiry into the whole question of the Punjab disturbances and states in the House of Commons that he is in constant communication with the Government of India on the matter. We do not as yet know the result of these important communications but as "Pioneer" informs that a bill indemnifying all the acts of the authorities in Punjab is to be brought in the Supreme Legislative Council. If such a bill is to be passed which, we are sure, will be passed through the sheer strength of official majority, why continue tantalising the people by specious promises of commissions of inquiry. If such a bill is passed the gulf that already divides the people and the government of the land will be more widened. To quote the words of the "Leader":

"One mistake has led to another in a continuing series, and we do not know where and when it will stop. We hope that if the objections taken by non-official members to the measure 'are firmly and effectively' met by the bureaucracy, as suggested by the 'Pioneer', and if the discussion of Sir Michael O'Dwyer's regime is 'sternly deprecated', the Indian members will not fail to show their resentment 'firmly and effectively' at the interference with the right of free discussion, provided it is relevant, in the Imperial Legislative Council. The 'Pioneer' ought to have kept such startling advice to itself. The public feeling is too high'y strung to take lying down any demonstration of official arrogance or intolerance. It is never a wise policy to go on impressing the people that they are helpless and that the Government is too powerful for them and does not care what they feel or think. For that way lies disaster in the long run."

Local Self-Government Bill

"The Commonweal":—If there is one sign more than another of the self-complacency of Government, it is the contemplated introduction of the District Municipalities Bill on the eve of important constitutional changes. We have already dealt with the Bill in a cursory fashion. Without entering into a consideration of its provisions, we desire to point out that there is no hurry for making improvements in Local Self-Government and the present is hardly a suitable occasion for discussing them. According to the recommendations of the Joint Report and of the Feetham Committee, Local Self-Government is one of the subjects—and a most important one—to be transferred to popular control. The future Legislative Council, whatever may be its composition and the methods of election to it ultimately decided upon by the Joint Committee, will be incomparably more representative of the people than the present Council, and further it will have far more facilities and far better chances of dealing with the question of Local Self-Government as a whole and in all its bearings. The country has been offered hopes of a generous measure of independence for the local bodies, and a Bill like the one under consideration hardly fulfils those hopes; so that even if it were passed and the improvements contained in it were made, there is little doubt that one of the first duties of the reformed Council will be to reconsider the question. The only feature of satisfaction is that there is little to be undone and whatever further changes may have to be effected will only develop the position of the local bodies.

Future of Turkey.

"The Gujarati Punch":—The memorial which has been submitted to the Premier by the leaders of Moslem thought resident in London, indubitably proves that the Moslem mind is very much perturbed over the whole question and is eager to have a settlement which would safeguard Moslem interests and at the same time satisfy Moslem aspirations. The memorialists point out that Turkey has suffered enormously during the last two centuries from the "cupidity intrigues of her Christian neighbours." She has not been given the breathing time necessary for domestic reform. And this inability to organise and initiate reforms due to causes beyond her control is now made the chief ground for depriving her of her cherished possessions. It is understood that the design of the Peace Conference is to "pen in" the Moslem nation of Turkey "within the plateau of Anatolia" without any access to the markets of the world except through the favour of "implacable enemies." If there is any truth in this rumour, the Moslems of Turkey would be placed in a very pitiable condition. They will be deprived of the opportunity of a free intercourse with other nations, lose all touch with the modern world and thus be left without any impetus for self-development. Such is the intensity of the feeling of our Mahomedan brethren in respect of this question that they ignore for the time being the question of constitutional reforms and give it only a subsidiary importance.

SERIOUS ECONOMIC SITUATION IN BENGAL.

WORKING OF RICE COMMITTEE CONDEMNED.

[Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2.

In spite of the steps taken by the Bengal Government to mitigate distress of the people created by high prices of rice, the situation is becoming serious in almost all districts in the province. All classes are having a hard time just now, strikes being reported from time to time in the concerns where labour is employed largely and looting of *kuts* and rice shops has commenced in the interior. People in the muffasil are condemning the workings of the rice committe, suggesting immediate application of Government ordinance to the whole of Bengal and introduction of penal laws to bring unscrupulous profiteers to book.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

The Mail Steamer Merkara with the outwar Mails of the 14th instant is expected to arrive at 8 a.m..

Meeting of Executive Committee of Jinnah People's Memorial Hall Fund,—Mr. Umar Sobhani's Office,—6 p.m.

Poona Races: First day.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5-30.

FRIDAY, Sept. 5.

Bombay Garrison Artillery dance in aid of St. Dunstan's Home, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.

Mails for Charbar, Muscat, Bunderabbas, Henjam, Linga, Duboi, Bahrein, Bushire and Gwadur will be closed at the Bombay G. P. O. at 6-30 p.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6-30 p.m., only on that date.

SATURDAY, Sept. 6.

Bakri Id: Banks closed.

The s. s. Somali with the English mails leaves at noon.

Domestic Occurrence.

BETROTHAL.

An engagement between Miss Syrin Khanam Cassamally Jairazbhoy, eldest daughter of Mr. Cassamally Jairazbhoy, Goolshan, Pedder Road and Mr. Mohamed Ebrahim Rowji is announced.

DEATH.

FERNANDES.—Estephania the beloved wife of Anaclete Fernandes, Telegraph Master. The funeral will take place at his residence, Catholic Colony, Santa Cruz, at 8 a.m., today, 3rd instant.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total mortality on Monday was 142 as against 88 on last year and 87 in the year previous to that. There was one attack and one death from small-pox, also one death from cholera.

HINDI REPORT OF INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

The General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee writes:—

The Hindi Edition of the Report of the Indian National Congress held at Lucknow in December 1916 is now ready for sale at the Office of "Gyan Mandal" Benares, at Rs. 2 per copy.

S. S LEAGUE HOMOEOPATHIC DISPENSARY.

The annual gathering of the Homoeopathic Charitable Dispensary of the S. S. League will be held on Saturday, the 6th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Hall of the Servants of India Society's Home, Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, when Mr. W. C. Shepherd, Chairman of the City Improvement Trust, will preside.

ONAM CELEBRATION.

A preliminary meeting of the Malayalee residents of Bombay will be held in "Krishna Bhuvan", Khetwadi Main Road, Girgaon, opposite Native General Library to-day at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.), to concert measures for the celebration of the "Onam" festival which falls on the 7th inst.

LATE MR. APPAJI SADASHIV DONGRE.

A correspondent writes:—

The backward Marathi speaking classes has sustained a great loss in the sad death of Seth Appaji Sadashiv Dongre a rich Chunam merchant of Bombay, aged 55 years from heart disease on Wednesday 26th August, 1919, at Panchgani. He was the founder of the Bombay Mahratta Education Association from which scholarships are being awarded to the Mahratta students attending colleges.

INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY.

Mr. G. M. Thenge of Bombay has given a donation of Rs. 2,400 to the Indian Women's University, Poona, to endow a scholarship of Rs. 10 per mensem and of one year's tenure, to be named Nanu Suryaji Mahatme Memorial Scholarship and to be awarded to a student who shall pass the Entrance Examination of this University with the highest number of marks and shall prosecute her studies further in a college affiliated to this University.

SWADESHI NIBS.

We have received a sample box of "Relief" type nibs manufactured by the National Industries and Arts Works at Malwan, Ratnagiri District. The nibs are as good as the foreign articles in point of usefulness and finish, while they are much cheaper in price. These nibs can be recommended to all who wish to patronise genuinely Swadeshi manufactures. The Bombay Agents of the Works are Messrs. V. Brothers, of 9, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

RED CROSS GIFTS.

The following are the details of Red Cross Gifts received at the India Branch of the Joint War Committee, St. John Ambulance Association and British Red Cross Committee for the month ending 31st July, 1919, in addition to those already acknowledged:—

BANGALORE:—From St. John Ambulance Association, Bangalore Centre:—5 cases special for Mysore I. S. Lancers, Egyptian E. Force.

BIJAPUR:—From Mrs. Kabraji:—1 basket vermicilli.

RANCHI:—From Mrs. E. Swain, Red Cross Association:—83 bed sheets, 40 pairs socks, 1 bundle gunny.

A NEW BUILDING COMPANY.

A correspondent writes:—

A number of new companies have been recently floated in connection with various industries, but no great attention so far was given to the most essential housing question. Some leading Bohra merchants are about to float a Building Company with a capital of two crores to acquire large plots of lands and erect buildings thereon suitable for middle and lower classes.

The capital of the Company will be divided into Ordinary shares of Rs. 50 each and Deferred shares of Rs. 25, each and those going in for ten Ordinary shares will get one Deferred share. I understand capital to the extent of a crore and a half has already been taken up privately, but it has been arranged to reserve a certain number of shares for the general public.

AWARD OF PARMANAND PRIZE TO PROF. N. S. PHADKE.

The University of Bombay has awarded the Paramanand prize of 1918, amounting to Rs. 200, to Professor Narayan Sitaram Phadke of Poona for a Marathi essay on "The Life and Work of Dadabhai Naoroji."

ON CHARGE OF RIOTING.

6 ACCUSED SENTENCED.

Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Inspector Power charged (1) Francis Hilidore Cantts (2) Harold Meyers (3) Charles Asbury (4) (4) Thomas William Fowler, (5) William Peters, (6) George Jerman and (7) Joseph D'Souza, six Anglo-Indians and the seventh one a Goanese with taking part in an unlawful assembly and committing riots on the 9th of August, last.

Mr. Godinho pleader with Mr. D'Cruz, pleader, defended the accused Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, and Mr. Mankar pleader defended the seventh accused.

Evidence showed that the accused No. 7, was formerly in the service of one Mr. Hammond who lived on the ground floor of a block, known as Contractor's Building, at Sankli Street. He left Mr. Mammond's service a short time ago and joined that of accused No. 1 who occupied the adjoining block of the same building. On the afternoon of the 9th August, accused No. 7, was making a great noise in his present master's kitchen and Mrs. Hammon reprimanded him for it. Upon this accused No. 7, abused her in foul language and she brought his conduct towards her, to the notice of Mr. Hammond. On this Mr. Hammon went to the kitchen and gave a push to accused No. 7, who fell down as its consequence. Mr. Hammond then kicked him causing him an injury on his left eye-brow. A little after that, accused No. 7, lodged a complaint of assault at the Mazagaon Police Station and when accused No. 1, returned home he (No. 7), acquainted him with what had happened. The evidence further showed that the neighbours of Hammonds were rightly or wrongly doubtful about Mrs. Hammond's character and the accused No. 1, took this advantage to wreak vengeance for the assault on his servant, and easily got together some hot heads for the purpose. Thus at about 11 p.m. accused Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 assembled on the road with sticks in their hands when accused No. 1, ordered them "Go and smash the house down." They then went near Mr. Hammond's house and accused No. 2 made straight for the door of Hammond's house, with a stick in hand and several times struck the door with it demanding that the occupants should come out. But the occupants did not do so. Upon this accused Nos. 2, 3 and 5, among others threw stones and broke down the door and the partition of the house. Mr. Hammon then came out and questioned them as to the reason of their such behaviour whereupon the accused No. 2, dealt him a blow with the stick, he had in his hand. Accused Nos. 3 4, 5 and 7 were throwing stones at the house all the time. Accused No. 1, was standing on the road, looking from a short distance.

STORY OF ACCUSED NO. 1.

Accused No. 1, stated that on the night of 9th at about 10-30 he was coming from the Police Station where he went in connection with a complaint made by his servant. When he came near Hammond's house he saw two men near Hammond's door. He went up to them and asked what the matter was. Just then Hammond's Pathan servant rushed out of Hammond's room and one of the two men snatched something from under the Pathan's shirt. He asked him what it was. The man said it was a knife. The two men than took the Pathan boy up the road and he followed them. Just then the other accused rushed out of an Irani's shop and asked him what the matter was with those two men and the Pathan. He told them that the two men found a knife with the Pathan. Just then he heard some stones being thrown and windows getting smashed. The other accused then ran down and he stood near Captain Garcon's house.

Accused No. 2 said on the night of the riots he was in an Irani's shop and saw the two men going to the police station with a Pathan boy. As he came out he saw the accused No. 1, who told him that those two men arrested the Pathan with a knife. In the mean time one Mr. Harper walked up the road towards th Irani's shop and told him that a row was going on down the lane. He (No. 2) walked down the lane and saw the row. He saw a lot of natives throwing stones at Hammond's door. Mr. Hammond stepped out. As soon as he did so he was standing opposite him on the road and a Madrasi struck Hammond with a bamboo. He heard accused No. 7, telling the Madrasi *'maro'*. After that he walked away.

The rest of the accused made a similar statements, pleading not guilty.

JUDGMENT.

His worship finding that the evidence against accused No. 6, was not strong, gave him the benefit of doubt and ordered him to be discharged. All the other accused were convicted on evidence and the accused Nos. 1 and 2 were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50, each or in default to undergo six weeks' hard labour. Accused Nos. 3, 4 and 5 were fined Rs. 30, each or in default one month's rigorous imprisonment. Accused No. 7, was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 15, or fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

A SHAREBROKERS RATHER FATE.

COMMITS SUICIDE WHILE OF UNSOUND MIND.

The coroner, Mr. A. R. King held an inquest touching the death of Pranlal Damodar, a Hindu sharebroker, aged about 40, residing at Frere Road. The dead man was not right in his mind since some time and used to talk incoherently. On Monday morning he was missed from his house and when searched he was found on the ground floor with his throat cut; he was unconscious and could not speak. In reply to the doctor the deceased wrote when he came round, that he had done it himself and was sorry he was not dead. There was insanity in the family. The jury returned a verdict of suicide while of unsound mind.

DEATH OF A RAILWAY WORKMAN.

SPLASHED WITH IRON MIXTURE.

The Coroner concluded the enquiry into the death of Raghu Kamla employed in the moulding department in the G. I. P. Railway Workshops at Matunga, who, along with several others was burnt by the splashing of an iron mixture on the 20th August. Sub-Inspector Dive led the evidence.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Mir Kassamali Munshi in charge of the G. I. P. Railway Matunga Dispensary said a man came to him after 4 p.m., to ask for a stretcher, and he sent it at 4-15 p.m., The patient was brought and he gave him a sedative and otherwise treated him; The witness attended to all the eleven men brought to him. The dispensary was five miutes's walk from the foundary and there were two stretchers in the dispensary, and four in the workshops. The four patients brought to the hospital were sent by 5-2 p.m. tran. There were no ambulances in the dispensary although there were thousands of men in the workshops. There had been no undue delay on the part of the witness.

The jury returned a verdict of death caused by burns from liquid metal splashed on the deceased by the door of a furnace in the G. I. P. Railway workshops at Matunga having been blown out. The jury added that the provision of ambulances in or near the workshops was in the opinion of the jury necessary.

A Deolali message says:—Whilst schooling a horse, for jumping the challenge cup to be run at the Indian Army Gymkhana on the 17th September, Colonel Tead (14th Lancers), the popular Commandant, Base Remount Depot, fell, fractured the collar bone and received a kick on his head. He is progressing favourably.

APPOINTMENT OF MORE ENGINEERS.

SANCTIONED BY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

An ordinary meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, Mr. W. C. Shepherd presiding.

The Engineer, in the course of a letter, dated the 28th August 1919, said:—

"With reference to Trustees' Resolution No. 373 of the 20th instant, I have the honour to point out that in all my proposals the intention has been that each large work or group of smaller works should be separately staffed and the Officer-in-charge fully responsible under the Engineer for all details in carrying out the work and for the efficiency with which the work is done.

The Chief Engineer would of course remain responsible to the Board for the speed, economy and efficiency with which the works are carried out. The reasons for having a permanent staff are that it is more easy to obtain good men if the posts have a promise of reasonable permanency. At the same time there is no question of keeping of man of doubtful efficiency merely because they happen to be on the Permanent Establishment; six months' notice will in all cases enable them to be got rid of and usually a much shorter notice will suffice.

I would further point out that since writing my report, which was written as a matter of urgency in order that it should be placed before the Board at once, a considerable number of fresh works, which I am told, are to be carried out almost immediately, have been added to the programme. Under the circumstances the staff asked for will certainly not be adequate and I would recommend for favour of sanction three new additional appointments of Assistant Engineers, 2 in the senior class (650-1,200) and 1 in the lower class (350-600). One of the men in the senior class should be started on Rs. 1,000 and the man in the lower class on Rs. 500.

NEED FOR DEFINITE PROGRAMME.

I would earnestly call the attention of the Board to the urgent necessity of letting me have a definite programme on which to work, at the earliest possible moment. It is impossible to organise work with a view to speed and economy at a moment's notice and if as I understand the Board require me to commence work on the newly notified schemes in the next official year, the work of making arrangements for carrying out these works must be started by the end of September at the very latest, as the necessary plant be obtained in less than five months after the date of the orders and the orders cannot be given until the exact nature of the plant needed and the quantity are first settled; in order that this may be done I would recommend the immediate appointment of men to fill the posts of Deputy Engineer and 3 Assistant Engineers. The Deputy Engineer will be employed on getting out details in connection with Worli and Dharavi and in working out the best positions for the Railways for carrying the filling in connection with Worli and in getting out estimates of costs and rate of working. One Assistant Engineer will be placed in charge of the chawls at once, one in charge of scheme 6, work on which should be started at the beginning of December at the latest and one in charge of details for Wadala. I have in the meantime had cables sent to America and England asking for details and quotations for various items of plant which will be necessary for carrying out the works. This information should arrive by the end of September and we can then start the work of making arrangements as regards the ordering of the plant and laying down of the lines on which it is to be worked."

The Board agreed to the Engineer's proposals regarding the appointments.

CONSIDERATION OF A GOVT. ORDER.

The Board considered a Government Order, General Deprtment, dated the 15th August 1919, on the letter dated the 9th June 1919 from the Municipal Commissioner. The Commissioner had forwarded a plan showing the junction of Marine Lines Road with Church Gate Street, and added that the entrance into Marine Lines Road from this junction was neither wide enough nor straight, and it was therefore proposed to add the strip shown scored yellow on the plan to this road. This strip, which admeasured about 644 square yards, was vested in the City Improvement Trust. He requested that Government would be pleased to resume this strip and to hand it over to the Municipality for the improvement and widening of the road, the value of the land being fixed at Re. 1.

The matter was referred to the City Improvement Trust, on which the Secretary wrote to the Commissioner, pointing out that this strip had been set aside as an open space, and that as the Board had no scheme for widening Marine Lines Road, they could not of their own motion do so. He added that there would, however, be no objection to the Municipality asking Government to resume the land for the purpose. and as the Board could not use the land, the market value might be fixed at Re. 1.

On this, Government passed an order that the plot in question should be resumed and the necessary notice, in duplicate, forwarded to the Solicitor to Government with a request to serve it on the Trust.

The Board recorded the Government order.

TREATMENT OF HYDROPHOBIA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It was with interest that I read an article in your to-day's paper by one of your correspondents on the Cure of Hydrophobia and it is indeed gratifying to know that the cure of this malignant foe does exist.

There are many instances where modern science has failed to effect a cure and whic have been successfully tackled by means indigenous drugs. This may be classed as one for although modern science does affor treatment for hydrophobia it is not withi the reach of all, the rich as well as the poor. Whereas here the treatment, as it is said, chiefly consists in merely taking pills. If this is to be taken for a fact, I think his Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda would be doing a great service to the public if he were to make inquiries into the matter and buy off this remedy from its possessor—one of his subjects.—and make the components of the drug known to the public. For if a remedy for a fatal disease is known only to a handful among the millions it is as good as not existing at all. The man who has it would surely do well to lay his secret open to all and thus take upon himself the blessings of the afflicted rather than keep it unrevealed and suffer a good number to die every year for want of knowing the cure.—Yours, etc.,

"A. B. C."

HOW WE ARE GETTING ON.

CONGRESS DEPUTATION AT WORK.

A member of the Congress Deputation writes from London under date August 7:

This week Mr. Patel and Mr. Madharao gave evidence on behalf of the National Congress and Mr. Tilak on behalf of the Indian Home Rule League. We have already sent to you our written memorandum. Besides their evidence will appear also in the journal "India." Mr. Patel and Mr. Madharao were cross-examined. Mr. Patel defended the Congress scheme ably. Mr. Madharao confined himself to the point of Provincial autonomy and boldly stated that the Provinces in the British India could be administered like the Native States and that they should be granted full responsible Government. Mr. Madharao did not however stand the cross-examination as boldly as Mr. Patel, Mr. Tilak besides submitting the printed memorandum made an oral statement in explanation. But the Committee did not think it their worth while to cross-examine him on any of the points. After Mr. Tilak's evidence was over (and not before as is reported in London "Times") Mrs. Sarojini Naidu gave her evidence on behalf of women franchise. She too was not cross-examined. After her Mr. Sly was examined and the Committee adjourned. From what we could judge of the Committee it seems that they have mostly made up their minds and that the evidence they are taking will not have much effect on their attitude. They want to hurry on their business as there is a great chance of the Parliament being dissolved and the Government falling within a few months.

As regards the Punjab affairs the question of general amnesty and Commission to be appointed for general enquiry are under consideration by the Council of the Secretary of State. The sentences of transportation passed on Harkishen Lal and others are, as you must have known, modified but the matter is not finally settled.

There was a Parliamentary dinner of the Labour Party at which all the members of the Congress Deputation were invited and present. Mr. Adamson, Mr. Clynes, Mr. Brace, Mr. Jack Jones all spoke in favour of reforms as sketched by the Congress. Mr. Sakalatwala made a good speech from a Labour point of view. Mr. Patel, Mr. Madharao, Mr. Khaparde, and Mr. Tilak spoke on the occasion. It was a good successful social dinner; and one or two more dinners like this may enlist full sympathy from Labour Party in Parliament.

We intend to make a tour through England and Scotland but the plan is not yet definitely settled. Lala is doing his work well in America.

NEEMUCH CONTONMENT POLICE.

A Neemuch correspondent writes:—

The cantonment affairs are not passing on smoothly. Thieves have become a constant source of trouble to the public. The whole of the night passes in waking and watching them. They come quietly in the darkness and break-open doors and windows of houses, and when there is an alarm and there is a call for the police, the police are nowhere to be seen; but when thefts have been committed and thieves have run away the police are in evidence.

(1) This is due to the inefficiency of the police to cope with the situation that such thefts are committed.

(2) The changing of the old police station, which was a sort of check to them, being the head of the "Nala" which is the safest place to come and go without being chased, has much encouraged them.

(3) There is no proper management for light even now, when there is the greatest darkness and when there is ample rain fall in the night.

It would be much better if a Chowki of five or ten policemen be kept in the Bazar to meet the emergency of the public.

I bring to the notice of the Committee the inconveniences which the public is experiencing by the change of the old police station and lack of provision for lights.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, September 2.

There was a fair business done in jute shares to-day but towards close prices eased off slightly. Coals were not in much request. In miscellaneous section a fair turnover of Hume Pipes, Automatic Tool and Automatic Bolts and Nuts was reported.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bokaro and Ramgurh 27, Kasta 7-4 rem, New Kendoh 13, Satpukuria 14-4, West amuria 7-8 prem.

Jute:—Alliance 808 s.l., Anglo India 370, Auckland 530, Bally 260-8, Barnagore 205, Behar Jute 3 prem, Budge Budge 633-8, Craig prem, Fort William 530, Gourepore 1181, 877, Kanknarrah 720, Kinnison 935, Lansdowne Gondolpara 1650, Howrah 49-10, Kamarhatty 448, Lawrence 654, Lothian 505, Orient 139 prem, Northbrook 73-8, Reliance 50-10 Waverley 20-12.

Tea:—Jutlibari 14, Tengpani 2 prem.

Miscelloneous: Alpha Insurance 1-12 prem, Automatic Tools 2 prem, Automatic Bolts and Nuts 2 prem, Bengal Potteries 2-8 prem, Bengal Brass 16-4, Bengal Bridge and Bolt 7-8 rem, British Ceylon Corporation 18-12, Dock Engineering 12-4, Indo Burmah Tin 17, New Sevan Sugar 14-4, s.l., Premier Oil 18-4, Sara Serajganj Railway 88, Sphere Insurance 9-10 s.l., Tata Industrial Bank 66 prem, Timber Traders 10-12.

Government paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 67-14 to Rs. 68-2 and small lots were done at Rs. 68-4 to 68-10.

THE AUGUST ANNOUNCEMENT

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There is an interesting passage at arms between Lord Selborne and Mr. Patel, reported in the columns of your contemporary. Lord Selborne seems to have scored heavily over Mr. Patel, and yet Lord Selborne is wrong and Mr. Patel is right. Mr. Patel in his evidence before the Joint Committee, stated that the Congress did not record the qualifying phrase as part of the policy of His Majesty's Government according to the announcement of August 20, 1917. The phrases were these:—"That progress in this policy can only be achieved by successive stages", and "that the British Government and the Government of India . . . must be judges of the time and measure of each advance." Lord Selborne interrupting declared, "As a matter of fact they are." The truth, however, is that they are not. This is evident from the announcement itself. No wonder Mr. Montagu did not interrupt or intervene.

The announcement is divided into two parts. The first part of paragraph announces the policy of His Majesty's Government. It contains only those sentences, and those sentences begin respectively as follows:—"The policy of His Majesty's Government." . . . "They have decided." . . . "His Majesty's Government have accordingly decided." This paragraph announces the policy of Government and their decision to give effect to the policy. The second paragraph is not the announcement of the policy of His Majesty's Government, but the addition made by Mr. Montagu himself. The addition was manifestly made by Mr. Montagu to allay the apprehensions of the vested interests, which his appointment as Secretary of State for India, created after his famous denunciation of the Government of India. The second paragraph distinctly says, "I would add." There is no mistaking the meaning of this addition. It is Mr. Montagu's opinion. It is not the policy of His Majesty's Government, or its decision. The policy of Government was qualified by Mr. Montagu's addition. It is in this addition that the phrases quoted above occur. Clearly this is no part of the policy of Government. In the brochure on "Self-Determination for India" a copy of which was presented to Mr. Montagu, this was clearly pointed out long ago. Mr. Montagu has spoken several times since then. At no time did he take exception to this Constitution of the addition he made. His silence is significant when Mr. Patel made the statement. The first paragraph runs as follows:—

"The policy of His Majesty's Government, with which the Government of India are in complete accord, is that it increasing the association of Indians in every branch of the administration and the gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire. They have decided that substantial steps in this direction should be taken, and that . . . there should be regular and informal exchange of opinion between those in authority at home and in India . . . and that I should accept the Viceroy's invitation to proceed to India to discuss these matters with the Viceroy . . . and to receive with him the suggestion of representative bodies and others."

This policy was qualified by Mr. Montagu as follows:—"*I would add* that progress in this policy can only be achieved by successive stages. The British Government and the Government of India, one whom the responsibility lies for the welfare and advancement of the Indian peoples, must be judges of the time and measure of each advance. . . ."

This was further qualified. The Montagu-Chelmsford Report by the decennial examination of the fitness of the people for further responsibility. The time and measure of advance are there made to depend upon decennial examinations! But this is no more part of the policy as announced in Parliament than Mr. Montagu's "I would add." I do not know if Mr. Montagu's opinion is accepted by the British Cabinet. It may be. My only object is to show that there was a distinction between the policy of Government and the addition of Mr. Montagu, and that Mr. Patel was justified in drawing the distinction.—Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

Matharpacady, Sept. 2.

THE ANGLO-PERSIAN AGREEMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I feel constrained to call attention to the facts as elicited in your comments on the Anglo-Persian Agreement; for they seriously impugn the good intentions of the writer concerned. Firstly, is the Anglo-Persian agreement a *secret* undertaking? If it is, then according to the main issues of the Peace Treaty it is invalid and France is within her rights in protesting against it. Secondly, the writer allege that France is hostile, owing to the fact that the mandate relating to Syria has not been settled to her satisfaction. It is absurd to make such a statement as it is well known that the mandate has yet to be decided by the great Powers, and it also known that the delegates from Syria have been consulted at the Peace Conference, their views being in favour of France holding the mandate. The whole world had an opportunity of studying the Syrian problem which is not the same in the case of the Anglo-Persian agreement. I trust you will do justice in giving publicity to this letter.—Yours etc.,

"ROBESPIERRE."

Aug. 29.

The Hon. Mr. H. F. Howard arrived in Calcutta on Monday morning and had a conference with the committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in the afternoon. The exchange problem was discussed and an official account will be published later. Mr. Howard leaves for Simla on Tuesday.

RICE CONTROL.

36,000 TONS EXPECTED IN SEPTEMBER

A Press Note issued by the Director of Civil Supplies states:—

During the month of August, 77,715 tons of rice arrived in Bombay. Of this, 32,000 tons were sent up-country, of which 12,000 tons were for Satara and the Southern Maratta Country.

2. The supply considerably exceeded the demand, and there was a large balance in Bombay at the end of the month. The demand slackened throughout the Presidency with the exception of Dharwar, Bijapur, Nasik, Sholapur, Kaira and East Khandesh Districts. The falling off of the demand in the Southern Maratta Country is the most noticeable. The attached statement shows the amount asked for and the amount actually taken up, during the month.

3. It is excepted that 35,000 tons of rice will arrive during September.

4. By far the greater proportion of the balance consists of Big Mill Specials. During the month of June and July, there was little demand except for this quality, and arrangements were therefore made that for future imports the greater proportion should be of this quality. At present, however, merchants are mostly demanding Small Mill, Europe and other qualities. Collectors and State Authorities are requested to point out to their merchants as far as possible that the stocks of Big Mill Specials are very large, and that they must be prepared to take the larger proportion of their allotments in this quality.

The following amounts were taken up by different districts:—

Ahmedabad 703; Kaira 1,965; Panch Mahals 695; Broach 843; Surat 232; Kathiawar 1,471; Cambay 15; Sachin 50; Cutch 465; Mahi Kantha 60; Thana 197; Ratnagiri 799; Kanara 150; West Khandesh 653; East Khandesh 1,278; Nasik 2,187; Ahmednagar 420; Poona 1,085; Sholapur 1,981; Satara 1,289; Belgaum 554; Bijapur 1,177; Dharwar 3,941; Sholapur Agency (Akalkot) 37; Dharwar Agency (Savanur) 150; Kolhapur 1,037; Sangli nil; Miraj (Senior) 110; Miraj (Junior) nil; Kurundwad (Senior) nil; Kurundwad (Junior) 125; Jamkhandi 15; Mudhol 93; and Ramdurg 50; total 23,146.

POSTAL GRIEVANCES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Nearly 20 months have passed away, but the grand revision declared by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs is not yet declared. The patience of the Postal Staff of the whole Bombay Presidency has come to an end. Several requisitions from all the parts of the Presidency were made but to no effect. All the other Government Departments have already been receiving 33 1/3 per cent. War Allowance from 1st January, 1919, but the Postal officials are so unfortunate that none opened their eyes towards them and puts an end to their grievances.

The Postal Department has lately increased its income by high rates on letter and parcels postage. Day by day the income is increasing, but the well paid officials of the department do not devote a moment's thought to their poor subordinates' present conditions.—Yours, etc.

DISAPPOINTED.

HOUSE RENT IN BOMBAY AND ITS SUBURBS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be much obliged if you will kindly lend me a little space in your columns for the following few lines which, I hope, will receive due consideration of the authorities concerned.

It is admitted on all sides that the problem of housing accommodation in Bombay has reached a point where it becomes a matter of great anxiety to the poor and the middle class, and the attitude of the authorities towards its solution has been laissez faire. To understand the insanitary conditions of the buildings in Bombay, one need only turn to the pages of official reports of the Municipality. The Improvement Trust and other Committees appointed specially to investigate into the matter, but the reports are lying cold in the peagon-holes. To add to the difficulties comes the increase in rent the people of the poor and the middle class have to pay at present. No doubt the rent act has done much good to the public, but it has left the Controller powerless to deal with newly constructed houses, so much so that he could only say "landlord! you are actually sucking the bood out of your poor tenants, and to the tenants, "friends, I am very sorry I can not do anything for you." The result is that to have a single room in a newly built building we have to pay, under no circumstance, less than Rs. 20 per month. The room hardly measures 20ft. by 10ft. and of late the landlord saves the expenses of putting a partition in the middle. The Rent Act is absolutely useless in case of new buildings without which we cannot do owing to the tremendous rise in population. One can well imagine what it should mean with the poor and the middle class to pay Rs. 20 per month for a single room, a percentage of about 30 to 40 of their monthly income. Even in the suburbs the same rate of rent is being enforced by the greedy landlords and unless the authorities take early steps to redress the grievances of the poor and the middle class, the latter will not receive the least mercy from the landords and the problems of sanitation and housing accommodation will grow more serious. Dear Editor, will you not please take up the matter into your own hands, and move the authorities in the matter to take immediate steps to check the voracity of the landlords which is the ruin of the poor?—Yours, etc.,

A SUFFERER.

Grant Road, Aug. 30.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, 3rd September, 1919.

INDIA—AND COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS.

The open letter to Indian leaders from Lala Lajpat Rai on the need for wider and more extensive propaganda deserves both careful and urgent consideration of all political bodies in India. The subject does not admit of wayward disposal by individuals, thinking and acting on behalf of themselves, and we would ask all political bodies to study the suggestions made in the letter and frame their own proposals in anticipation of common action. For the bulk of our leaders, there will be no difficulty in the way of an agreed programme. Lala Lajpat Rai's letter may be briefly expressed as an appeal for sound propaganda throughout the world towards the creation of a general opinion favourable to the rights of Indians. With regard to the range of propaganda, there have been two opinions in India. There is a section of political thought which favours the view that all propaganda and agitation should be confined to India and that a larger programme would mean a dissipation of energy which might be fruitfully confined to this country where, after all, the goal of responsible Government remains to be achieved. There is another section of thought which does not think of wider propaganda as a misdirection of energy. Trained as they have been in the arts of securing justice by cautious arguments and representations, the more orthodox among politicians may, through force of habit, hesitate before proposals of extensive programme. "There is a certain immobility of mind shown in their hesitation since they do not take into account the force of world-opinion which has to come to stay and assert itself in the disposition of affairs which have been hitherto regarded as exclusively private and domestic in their character. The truth probably lies between the two tendencies of opinion we have indicated. We cannot ignore the value of world-opinion which is the foundation on which every policy of international concord is beng built; and Lala Lajpat Rai's plea is that the case for the early partnership of Indians in the Empire should be known in all advanced countries and helped by the growing influences of general opinion. If we accept his advice, we shall have to proceed without delusions and without provoking resentment among reasonable men. Lala Lajpat Rai rightly warns us against the limitations of his programme and urges that it would be folly to mistake the results that are probable. We agree that it would be both foolish and futile of any Indian to bemuse himself with hopes of what is called "foreign intervention"—a very loose and rather dangerous expression. In the sense in which Lala Lajpat Rai uses the phrase, there is no responsible Indian who has misunderstood the value of foreign publicity. A wide knowledge of India, with the claims of her past achievements and present aptitudes, would be of the utmost value in the securing of free institutions, and gigantic as the task is, which Mr. Lajpat Rai describes, it would be unwise of us not to attempt it in some degree and without delay. Even after the achievement of responsible government, sound information regarding India, which will have been diffused in the meanwhile, will be a great asset to the country.

India is at present thinking about reforms, not dreaming of them. Whatever might be the scope of the statute which is to emerge from Parliament, we are almost certain that it will not compose the spontaneous unrest we witness, and evolve an atmosphere of political reconciliation and tranquillity. The task of constructive propaganda and organisation, which will fall on leaders after the statute, will be heavy beyond precedent. Those who imagine that they could rest on their oars and be carried on the flood-tides of Parliamentary Commissions are seriously mistaken. The heaviest burden is still ahead and it may be past experiences of political work will fail us. Lala Lajpat does not minimise the importance of educative programmes at home; appreciating the gravity of the immediate future, he only pleads for wider dissemination of the truth at a season when world-opinion might be overborne by prejudice and misrepresentations regarding the political competency of India. Every Indian delegate has spoken in Britain of the belief that India is, *as she is*, capable of undertaking the task of responsible government, with the help and tolerance of Britain. Hidden and sequestered, the claims of India have suffered in the past. If the misfortune is found to repeat itself in the critical days of the future, she will lose the asset of world-opinion which Lala Lajpat Rai urges should not be lost by default. He rightly accuses Indian leaders of unsteady action even in the case of securing publicity in the United Kingdom.

> "We have not made enough sacrifices in time and money. So far as the rest of the world is concerned, we have paid no heed to what it thinks of us. We have behaved as if it did not exist for us: This has barred us considerably. The world holds us in contempt entertains wrong and peculiar notions of our history, our lives, our institutions and our aspirations."

It is a serious charge of omission which is behind the description of Lala Lajpat Rai We have to dispel prejudices and foolish ideas, and enlist the sympathies of people who are hostile out of ignorance. Lala Lajpat Rai rightly deprecates the crudities and exaggerations that gain currency through lack of sound information. Quoting from a speech of Senator Reed he makes a convincing case for publicity bureaus which under Indian direction would be able to meet the misconceptions that now gain ground. There are some Americans with vague but glorified visions of India's prosperity and contentment; others like Senator Reed, contemptuous of subject-nations and intolerant of alien domination, are liable to go to the other extreme. Between the extremes of over-advertisement and vilification, Indians will be able to bring the experiences of India into right focus and justify the claims which are their due.

Lala Lajpat Rai recommends five specific courses of action. The list might be amplified after further organisation. He recommends that the Information Bureaus should be established at least in New York, Tokio, and Paris. Exact and reliable information about India should be available for those interested in India and for those whose sympathies may be enlisted by sound propaganda. Lala Lajpat Rai hopes that they can be developed into further usefulness as centres for the promotion of Swadeshi trade. Publicity Bureaus are already working in America. We agree that there should be in circulation a large and attractive variety of books on India, and that they should be made valuable in foreign countries. The proposal that there should be a purely Indian news-service between India and other civilised countries is good but rather formidable in scope. Lala Lajpat Rai overlooks the fact that very little by way of separate or combined service can ever be possible so long as newspapers live in peril of extinction. No business can be built up to a high level of prosperity if it has against it a constant threat of destruction. As long as journals are left to drag on by sufferance, it will be impossible to have any of the elements of scientific expansion which Lala Lajpat Rai suggests. About the advantage of having Exchange Professors we have no doubt; only Indians are not free to regulate it and have to put up with some very indifferent gentlemen who get jobs as professors. Lala Lajpat Rai is appalled at the prejudice and ignorance that exist in America with respect to Islam. It is the effection of centuries of European hostility against Islam which naturally enough has produced through literature and through convention hideously perverted pictures of Moslem civilisation. But the fact of misconceptions and misrepresentations about Islam and India—in spite of honourable exceptions—is there. We must not remain indifferent to these alarming tendencies, but meet them. What have we done for making the truth known? The enemies of India, with only a destructive campaign for themselves, spend more time and money for their purpose. Indo-British propaganda—which by the way has reached America—is backed by twelve lakhs of rupees. True they have exceptional facilities for making each rupee do the utmost damage it can. But we have to bow before the charge of spasmodic enthusiasm. We would strongly commend to our public men the need which Lala Lajpat Rai has emphasised. They would ignore world-opinion at their peril. India is part and parcel of the Commonwealth of the world and she must win for herself all the goodwill she can only by boldly taking up the task of interpreting her own needs without fear or ambiguity.

TURKEY.

We are glad that a Conference of Indian Moslems of all shades of political opinion is being called at Lucknow for the 21st instant to give more effective expression to Moslem feeling in India regarding the settlement of the Turkish question than has so far been possible. The feelings of anxiety regarding the fate of Turkey agitating the Moslem mind has, ever since Turkey entered into the war, been as widespread as it has been intense. Authoritative expression was given to this feeling at the Delhi session of the All-India Moslem League in December last. Since then the anxieties of Moslems have become acuter as, one by one, proposals regarding the disposal of the territories under the Sultan have been made public. The deliberations of the Peace Conference regarding Turkey have been shrouded in a veil of mystery but what little of possible ultimate decision that has been revealed is not only not calculated to allay these anxieties but has actually caused a feeling of dismay. After the Delhi session for obvious reasons, Indian Moslems refrained from giving expression to their views—feeling secure in the assurance of the Government that their views were being fully represented at the Peace Conference and in the categorical pledge of the Prime Minister. This has been misinterpreted, in certain quarters, as indicating indifference to the fate of Turkey. That in spite of the fact that during the last few months memorials after memorials have been submitted to the Premier by English sympathisers as well as Hindu and Moslem leaders in England, clearly and emphatically voicing Moslem feelings in regard to the Turkish question, ignorance, interest, prejudice, and malice should combine to pervert the significance of the silence of Indian Moslems is as painful as it is amazing. In the circumstance it is only natural that Moslem leaders in India should feel that the justice of their cause is not in itself the guarantee of its ultimate triumph and that silence at a psychological moment may prejudice its success. That the Government of India have done their best to represent to the Imperial Government the Moslem view is well-known, but unfortunately their failure or inability, in face of the report regarding the proposed internationalisation of Constantinople and the cession of Thrace to Greece, to make a reassuring declaration is hardly calculated to inspire Indian Moslems with the hope of a just and satisfactory solution of this question.

DEMORALIZING THE POOR.

The Calcutta correspondent of "The Chronicle" wrote the other day:

"Racing is good for the many rich men and horse owners who can afford to lose or gain money. But the clerk community and other poor people here are taking an undue interest and losing their all. When the prop of the family returns from the course in the evening with his money gone, the wail that arises, the rebuke that he receives from his wife and even children, and the consequent demoralisation thereof make us lose the enthusiastic zeal that is awakened among us by racing in the City."

But let us look closer home. What do we see at Poona and Bombay? All is not well with the Totalisator in the second enclosure of the W. I. T. C. race meetings. What justification can the Turf Club urge for the provision of betting machines in the second enclosure which the poor patronise? How many of these people would go to the races if there was not the additional, and to most, the only, inducement offered to gamble? Why should the Turf Club be permitted to supply facilities for the demoralisation of a class of the community that can ill afford the luxury of gambling? We see daily overwhelming evidence of the disastrous consequences of this evil all around us. Do those lucky gamblers, who draw their thousands from these betting machines, ever think of the sources from which their winnings are derived? Some derive them, perhaps, from the hard-earned income of their own servants, some from the paltry wages of those who go home and have not the wherewithal left to buy a meal. A portion of the proceeds derived from the funds obtained from the investments of the poor is devoted to charity. Where is the merit of the "charity" that extracts money by an immoral process from one class of indigents and pays it to another? The policy of the Turf Club in reducing entrance fees to the enclosure is to induce the poorest people to come and risk their small possessions to swell the Totalisator percentages. What view does a responsible Government take of this matter? What are the views of the clergy and the religious bodies on this important question? Will not some hon. member at the next Legislative meeting invoke the Government to supress this evil or, at least, put strict limitations to it?

Notes of the Day.

The Shantung Deal.

Fresh light is thrown on the subject of the Shantung settlement by the publication in an American journal of certain hitherto unpublished documents purporting to bind the Governments of Great Britain and France to support the claims of Japan, to the former German territories in the Shantung province of China. These secret documents were subjected to much adverse comment in the U. S. Senate in the course of the debate on the Peace Treaty and, perhaps, the revelations contained in these diplomatic despatches contributed not a little to the Senate's ultimate decision to press for the disallowance of Japan's claim to Shantung. So far, there has been no disclaimer, official or semi-official, on the part of British and French Governments regarding this secret compact with Japan. So, we may take it that the genuineness of these documents is not in question. The only question is whether in view of subsequent events and in view also of the pronounced revulsion of feeling in all parts of the world against the injustice to China as sanctioned by the Peace Treaty, Japan should continue to press her claim to Shantung to the extent she has done. She has recently given a verbal assurance that she will return Shantung "as soon as possible" and that she fully recognises the sovereign rights of China over the territory, but unless the return is actually accomplished in the immediate future, the relations between China and Japan are likely to become more and more strained, proving a constant menace to peace in the Far East.

Famine in Bengal.

In spite of the generally satisfactory character of this year's rainfall, the economic situation of the country, as a whole, shows no signs of material improvement, for the obvious reason that the present rains, however plentiful they might be, cannot undo the dire consequences of the failure of the monsoon last year and of the want of timely foresight on the part of the various provincial administrations as well as of the Central Government While in our own Presidency the high prices show little tendency to come down and the shortage of rice, in special, continues to press hard in almost all districts, reports from other provinces bespeak conditions even more serious. We publish elsewhere a telegrom from Calcutta, which says that in spite of the steps taken to mitigate distress, the situation is becoming serious in almost all districts of Bengal. "All classes", says the telegram, "are having a hard time just now, strikes being reported from time to time in concerns where labour is employed largely and looting of *hats* and rice shops has commenced in the interior." We are further told that the working of the Rice Committee is being criticised and that Government are being urged to extend to the whole of Bengal the system of control and to arm themselves with powers to punish unscrupulous profiteers.

Distress in South Kanara.

Equally serious appears to be the state of affairs in a large number of districts in the Madras Presidency. The situation in South Kanara, one of the coast districts, which in normal years enjoys a plentiful rainfall and a bounteous harvest of rice and several other food-grains and which, in consequence, is generally considered as one of the granaries of the province, has been reduced to one of acute distress, as will be seen from a message addressed to the Governor by the district association. Says the message:—

Half the population of the district are on starvation rations. Owing to the high price of local rice and want of other rice unless all available Rangoon rice is sent immediately by the D. C. S., people will die from sheer starvation, as the coming fortnight throughout the district is most critical Again, the Collector of Malabar is not giving facilities to import Calcutta rice from Calicut to relieve misery, and bring down high price of local rice here. Though famine conditions are prevailing throughout the district, consisting of over 700 villages, relief depots have been opened only in 40 places for want of rice. Lawlessness is increasing in the district. So far rice looting in broad daylight has occurred in 22 places during the month, the only cause being starvation. Jails are full for want of accommodation. Prisoners are locked up in tiffin rooms, Tahsildars' rooms, or are paraded to distant stations. Jailers are unable to feed prisoners for want of required rice. In the interest of orderly government it is absolutely necessary to prevent spread of lawlessness in the district.

If all this is true, it reveals a state of things which would not be tolerated in a well-governed country. Here, too, the restrictions on the movements of rice, unwisely and unequally exercised by district officials and the Director of Civil Supplies, are chiefly held to blame, while the neglect to open relief depots in the interior is also contributing to deepen the distress. In every part of the country there is immediate need for greater exertion and vigilance on the part of both the Government and the public to cope with the situation that threatens to cripple the population of this country as no other calamities for decades past have done.

Congress Reports.

The General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee has announced that a Hindi edition of the report of the Lucknow Congress session of 1916 is ready for sale. Though rather late in the day, the publication in the vernacular of a report of the proceedings of that memorable session is to be welcomed. At the same time, the All-India Congress Committee would do well to arrange to publish every year in other leading vernaculars, besides Hindi, a report of the proceedings of session, at least in the form of an interesting summary. These reports, however, should be published as early as possible soon after the session and not a year or two after, as is not seldom done in the case of the English reports. In this connection, we would also urge that the All-India Committee should take upon itself the responsibility of the preparation and publication of the Congress reports, instead of leaving the task to the Congress Committee of the province, where the session is held. The present arrangements have generally resulted in unnecessary delay in the publication of the reports, which is to be deprecated.

The Rupee Note.

The popularity of the one rupee currency note is somewhat unexpected. The booklet of twenty-five seems to be especially handy. A correspondent writes to complain that Government do not appear to place adequate facilities in the way of those desirous of using the notes. There are not sufficient number of clerks to exchange notes of higher denominations for the rupee ones. Persons anxious to get one thousand of these neat bits for a thousand Rupee note have to wait for an unconscionable time. It is natural that avoidable delay at the Currency Office should discourage merchants from greater use of these notes. The clerks are hardly to blame inasmuch as their hours are long and their work though mechanical, very responsible and heavy. As there does not seem to be due supervision of the Sections A. B. C., the clerks take to congregating at one section leaving the rest temporarily to take care of themselves.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency accompanied by Captain W. Ross Stewart, I.M.S., Surgeon, left for Bombay on Monday morning.

PROPOSED PUNJAB COMMISSION.

INDIAN REPRESENTATION DEMANDED.

BRITISH CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 1.
Recd. 12 noon, Sept. 2.

The British Committee of the Indian National Congress has passed a resolution in favour of the appointment of a representative of the Congress and the Moslem League on the proposed Commission of Enquiry regarding the Punjab riots.

INDIAN ARMY CORPS' WORK IN FRANCE.

SIR J. WILLCOX'S COMING BOOK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 1.
Recd. 12 noon, Sept. 2.

Sir James Willcox has completed his arrangements in connection with his book on the work in France of the Indian Army corps.

LOADING HARBOURS FOR INDIAN SERVICES.

ARRANGEMENTS BY STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 1.
Recd. 12 noon, Sept. 2.

The P. and O. Company, the British India Company and the Well Line have decided to load at Hamburg, Bremen and Rotterdam besides Antwerp in connection with the Indian services. The two former will serve India and the Persian Gulf and the last-named will serve Colombo, Madras and Calcutta.

CARGO OF ARMS FOR IRELAND.

BRITISH STEAMER ARRIVES AT CORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 1.
Recd. 12 noon, Sept. 2.

The steamer Hampshire Coast, which left London on Wednesday, has arrived at Cork escorted by a destroyer. It is rumoured that she had a cargo of arms for a destination, which is not yet divulged.

FROM NEW YORK TO TORONTO.

FLYING RACE WON BY LIEUT. MAYNARD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 1.
Recd. 8 p.m., Sept. 2.

NEW YORK.—After checking their times the American Flying Club found that the American airman, Lieut. Maynard, won the race from New York to Toronto and back. The time was seven hours forty-five minutes.

GEN. PERSHING LRAVES FOR AMERICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 1.
Recd. 12 noon, Sept. 2.

PARIS.—General Pershing left for America, yesterday. M. Clemenceau and numerous other prominent personages were present at the General's departure.

DEATH OF MR. W. S. LILLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 1.
Recd. 8 p.m., Sept. 2.

The death is announced of Mr. W. S. Lilly, formerly Under-Secretary to the Government of Madras.

"NEW INDIA" AND "COMMONWEAL."

ORDER AGAINST CIRCULATION IN PUNJAB REMOVED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 2.

The order of the Punjab Government against the circulation of "New India" and the "Commonweal" in the Punjab has been cancelled.

ENGLISH LOCAL GOVT. SYSTEM

LABOURS OF COMMITTEE FINISHED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 2.

The "Hindu" understands that the committee appointed by the India Office to study and report on the English local government system have closed their labours. It is believed that the committee came to the conclusion that a local Government board was not necessary for India.

"GREATEST SON OF SOUTH AFRICA."

TRIBUTE TO LATE GENERAL BOTHA.

GEN. SMUTS ON LOFTINESS OF HIS SOUL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 1.
Recd. 8 p.m., Sept. 2.

PRETORIA.—General Smuts delivered an impressive oration at General Botha's grave. He eulogised General Botha as a friend beyond compare and dwelt on the irreparable loss to South Africa, where all races and parties were united over the grave of the greatest son of South Africa. After seeing Europe torn by wild passions, General Botha returned to South Africa more than ever convinced that salvation and healing could only be found in the new spirit of humanity, by forgiving and forgetting old differences and wrongs. General Botha's soul lived on as a noble power and lofty inspiration to our young commonwealth. From this grave, the ideal of one land and one people had grown ever stronger. After intimate friendship and unbroken co-operation for twenty-one years he had the right to call General Botha, the largest and most beautiful soul in all his land.

The coffin was borne to the grave by six generals and colonels, General Botha's old comrades, amid the booming of guns. Messages of condolence were received from all Dominions and Colonial Governments.

AUSTRIAN PEACE TREATY.

ALLIES TO GIVE FINANCIAL HELP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 1.
Recd. 8 p.m., Sept. 2.

PARIS.—The Allied covering letter to the Austrian Peace Treaty, says in view of Austria's now limited population scarcely exceeding six millions, it is impossible not to give her financial and economic help in order to assure to her the possibility of existence.

GERMAN TROOPS IN LETTLAND.

TRANSFER TO WHITE RUSSIAN ARMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 1.
Recd. 8 p.m., Sept. 2.

BERLIN.—A soldier of the iron division writes to the newspaper "Freiheit" that the German troops in Lettland are being transferred in bodies to the White Russian army. They continue to receive supplies and pay from Germany.

BOLSHEVIKS IN LUCA RIVER REGION.

EJECTED FROM PADOGA AFTER FIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 1.
Recd. 12 noon, Sept. 2.

An Esthonian communique reports furious Bolshevik attacks in the Luga River region. The Bolsheviks penetrated the village of Padoga, but were ejected.

BRITISH AIRMEN ATTACK PLESOTSKAYA.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE KADISH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 1.
Recd. 8 p.m., Sept. 2.

A War Office communiqué says, fighting on the Archangel-Vologda railway continued all day on 30th August for possession of Emptsa village, which changed hands several times. No British troops were engaged in this fighting. Our airmen bombed Plesotskaya heavily. The Russian troops attacked and captured Kadish, fifteen miles east of Emptsa, on 29th August, taking ninety prisoners and one gun.

FORTRESS OF BOBRUJSK.

CAPTURED BY POLISH TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 1.
Recd. 8 p.m., Sept. 2.

A Polish communiqué says, we have captured the fortress of Bobrujsk, which was strongly defended. We used tanks in support of the infantry. We took five hundred prisoners. Bobrujsk is hundred miles, south-east of Minsk, and is of great strategic importance constituting the western defence of Moscow and being the key of White Ruthenia.

REPORTED ARREST OF A BIG MARWARI.

ON CHARGE OF MURDERING HIS SERVANT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2.

It is reported that the Calcutta police arrested a big Marwari zamindar of Burrabazar with his son and four others on a charge of murdering his servant on Sunday. The accused are all under police custody pending investigation.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY IN 1917-18.

HIGH PRICES AND FAILURE OF CROPS.

REVENUE COLLECTIONS AND KAIRA AGITATION.

WAR LOAN AND RECRUITING CAMPAIGN.

GOVT. RESOLUTION ON ADMINISTRATION REPORTS.

The following are extracts from the Resolution of the Government of Bombay on the Administration Reports of the Commissioners of Divisions and Collectors of Districts for the year 1917-18:—

The season of 1917-18 presented several abnormal features. Though the rainfall was in excess of the average at almost all reporting stations, the distribution was spasmodic and irregular. The early monsoon period on which the kharif crops depend was in defect over the greater part of the Deccan and Karnatic, while in Gujarat unusually heavy rain towards the end of June and the beginning of July did some damage to standing crops. The season was thus generally unfavourable to the kharif crops in the Presidency proper, but the situation was retrieved by the later abundant fall to the great benefit of the rabi crops. In some cases considerable damage was done by continuous and heavy rainfall. In the Kaira district it was for this reason necessary to grant suspensions of land revenue to the extent of over two lakhs of rupees.

In the Presidency proper the total authorised arrears of land revenue at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 2.3 lakhs only, of which Rs. 1.7 lakhs pertained to the Northern Division. In addition unauthorised arrears amounted to Rs 19,600. At the beginning of the previous year the corresponding figures were Rs. 22½ lakhs authorised and Rs. 26,600 unauthorised. The current demand for the year was Rs. 3.55 crores compared with Rs. 3.54 crores in the previous year and Rs. 3.43 crores in 1915-16. The total demand was thus Rs. 3.58 crores whereof Rs. 3.51 crores were collected. The balance was represented by Rs. 2.37 lakhs of suspended, Rs. 3.85 lakhs of remitted revenue and Rs. 46,600 of unauthorised arrears. The districts of Kolaba, Ratnagiri, East Khandesh, Satara, Broach and Surat show clean or practically clean sheets. Suspensions were largest in the Kaira district, where, on account of the unfavourable season the collection of over two lakhs of rupees was postponed. Remissions to the extent of Rs. one lakh in that district were due mainly to the usual percentage remissions in two talukas, but partly also to remissions on account of damage by floods.

Of the total of unauthorised arrears, viz., Rs. 46,600, remaining uncollected at the close of the year, about Rs. 25,000 were due in the Kaira district in consequence of a strike of talatis at the close of the year.

In Sind the most marked features of the season were the excessive rainfall and the low initial inundation followed by a period of heavy floods. These unfavourable conditions were accentuated by widespread malaria amongst cultivators. As a result the gross demand fell by Rs. 7 lakhs compared with the previous year, while the combined total of remissions and suspensions exceeded the previous year's total by Rs. 4.86 lakhs. The net amount for collection was Rs. 110 lakhs or Rs. 12 lakhs less than in 1916-17. Of this amount Rs 108.7 lakhs were collected. In Nawabshah Government notice that forfeiture under the fallow rules was resorted to in a large number of cases, which affords some reason for supposing that some local relaxation of the rules might be desirable. The Commissioner is requested to give this question due consideration.

TAGAVI.

The total amount advanced in the Presidency proper during the year was Rs 28,000 under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 1¼ lakhs under the Agriculturists' Loans Act compared with Rs. 35,400 and Rs. 1.27 lakhs in the previous year. The demand was greatest under the latter Act in the Northern Division where liberal advances had to be made in Ahmedabad and Kaira towards the close of the tagavi year owing to failure of rains. The total amount put down for collection was Rs. 16.6 lakhs of which Rs. 16.45 lakhs were collected. Unauthorised arrears amounted to Rs. 28,000 of which the Northern Division was responsible for over Rs. 25,000 owing chiefly to the delay in payment caused by the agitation in Kaira against the payment of land revenue. On the other hand the same Division reports advance payments of over Rs. 22,000 of which over Rs. 8,000 were from the Kaira district. The total amount outstanding on the tagavi account in the Presidency proper was about Rs. 37 lakhs at the close of the year.

The only untoward incident during the year was the agitation organised amongst the agriculturists of the Kaira district by Mr. Gandhi, with the active co-operation of the Home Rule League. The report contains a detailed account of this movement which has also been dealt with in full by Government in the Press Notes and further correspondence recently published on the subject. Government consider that great credit is due to the revenue establishment of this district for the resource and energy displayed in dealing with a most difficult situation.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

The exigencies of the war continued to dominate the trade and industry of the Presidency during the year. Continued restrictions on importation from abroad and diminished facilities of railway transport exercised depressing effects on several minor industries, while to many others a stimulus to increased activity was imparted by the absence of foreign competition and by the great demand for supplies for the army. Amongst the industries which suffered to some extent during the war may be mentioned the indigenous hand-loom weaving industry which continued to suffer from the high prices of yarn and dyes. It is a matter for regret that this trade has not been able to share to any extent in the profits resulting from the high prices of cloth from which the mills have gained enormously. The hand-loom weavers appear to be so completely in the hands of the middleman and the money-lender that they received little more than living wages sufficient to meet the increased cost of living. The gold and silver thread industry of Surat was also depressed by the high prices of raw materials. The "Gul" trade in the Poona district had an unfavourable year largely owing to difficulties of transport. On the other hand the spinning and weaving mills continued to reap abundant profits despite transport and labour difficulties. The grass trade in Thana and Surat, the dairy industry in Kaira and the brick and tile manufacturing industries are amongst those which have expanded under the stimulus of military and local demands. The high freights and shortage of ships produced notable progress in the building of ships for the coast trade in all Konkan districts, where special facilities were given to improve the output, while from the forest wealth of the Kanara district large supplies of teak and other woods were made for war purposes. Considerable profits were also reaped from the collection of tarwad bark for which there was a great demand for tanning.

PRICES AND WAGES.

In the previous year despite the long duration of the war the prices of food grains had not risen to any excessive extent, but in the year under review the price of staple grains and of other necessaries of life such as cloth, salt and kerosine oil rose rapidly to unprecedented heights while supplies were frequently unobtainable. Apart from a tendency to increase in sympathy with the rise of prices all over the world, the increased cost of food grains was partly attributable to the deficiency in the outturn of the kharif crops combined with extensive exportation overseas and to neighbouring territories. The principal cause however was undoubtedly the severe limitation on freight and transport which restricted the importation of grain and the free distribution of stocks within the Presidency. The action of neighbouring native states and provinces in prohibiting exportation from their territories also contributed to the existing shortage.

Even the excessive rise in prices in the year under review does not appear to have improved the supply to any material extent and specially high rates were necessary to attract labour in some of the cotton areas. The abundance of labour and the high wages obtainable were undoubtedly important obstacles in the way of the recruiting authorities both for combatant and non-combatant ranks. Signs of labour unrest were evident in Gujarat where strikes of mill-hands occurred in the principal mill areas resulting in substantial increase in wages. On the other hand, judicious action on the part of mill-owners in Sholapur in establishing a supply of cheap grain to their employees attracted a considerable supply of labour to these mills with a salutary effect upon the neighbourhood. While the majority of traders were able to enhance their incomes and the lower orders could command increased wages, those whose incomes were fixed undoubtedly suffered considerably from the exorbitant prices of the year.

RECRUITING.

The total number of recruits obtained from this Presidency during the year was 33,447 according to place of origin and 42,881 according to place of recruitment. In the Northern Division recruiting of combatants met with no great success amongst a people, hitherto little exploited for the army, with abundant local resources of employment and with no evident inclination for service in the army. On the other hand, from the lower orders, particularly in Surat and Thana, several thousands of recruits were obtained for labour corps and other non-combatant services. The Collector of Surat particularly refers to the effect of recruitment on the emancipation of the Halis in his district, a class

(Continued on page 10.)

VADOD WIRE CUTTING CASE.

FURTHER EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE).

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 1.

The cross-examination of the Railway Police Sub-Inspector Ismail Falu Desai in the Vadod Wire-cutting Case was resumed by the defence counsel Mr. V. J. Patel before the second special tribunal this morning when witness said that he had not taken any statement of the stationmaster, Navli either on 16-4-19 or on 21-4-19 but had only taken notes of what he said on 21-4-19. He only knew from the statement of Sana that the stationmaster was somewhat involved in the affair. After communicating all the information he had to the District Police on 25-4-19 in a conference with Messrs. Keilly, Dhirajlal Trivedi and Abdul Rehman, he exchanged his notes of investigation with those of the district police and he found that they had tallied with those of his. Though he knew Gagji Nana of Vadod for a year he could not say he was a leader of Dharalas. Witness admitted having taken with him 12 to 14 armed police men. At this stage Mr. Coyaji urged that it would be right, before commencing to examine next witness, to discharge accused No. 22 Mundas Natha as he was not mentioned by any of the witnesses in this Court and Nos. 8 and 31 Manilal Jethalal and Natha Trikum as there was hardly any evidence against them. He therefore requested the Court to discharge them. The Court thereupon, discharged them.

STATIONMASTER'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Manilal Mohanlal, stationmaster, at Navli was then taken up for examination as a court witness. He said he sent a message No. 190 at 2-28 a.m. to the Electrical Engineer, D.T.S., I.T.R. at Anand and S.M. Baroda about the block being interrupted after receiving an urgent message from Wasad via Baroda-Godhra-Anand. He did not see Ismail Jeeva and Bhailal Kalidas at the station that day nor did any one come to him to tell him that they were going to cut wires. He deposed that no body came to him that night to inquire about the arrival of a troop-train. He said it was not his duty to examine wires on the line. He said he had no information about what was going on at Vadod on 11th and 12th April. He admitted having awakened at about 1-30 p.m. Somnath, Deputy Stationmaster under him as his help was necessary in ascertaining where the fault had lain in the block-instrument. In cross-examination of Mr. V. J. Patel he stated that Mr. Magee, Traffic Inspector Railway came to Navli Station at 6 a.m. on 13th April by an officers' special train from the Baroda side with wires and other repairing implements. He deposed that there was a theft of Guvar seeds from a goods train at Navli in the day time. The Pointsman, Sana Mehru and others reported about 3 bags being thrown down by Soma Bhatta, Moti Jalam, Himat Jalam and others and they were removing them. He sent a message informing Wasad of this theft.

Jethalal Uttamram and Kilabhai Kalidas were the formal witnesses put in by the prosecution to prove that the panchnamas were made. They verified the panchnamas. A sketch of the Paravadi and its surroundings was made by one Motilal Chunilal who deposed having prepared it.

Then Abdul Rehman Mirkhan, Mussalman Pathan Police Sub-Inspector Anand, investigating officer in this case was called in. He detailed giving dates of investigation as to how he took statements of witnesses, how he arrested accused persons, how some of the accused surrendered themselves and how he conducted the inquiry. Evidence of the witness was not over when the Court rose for the day.

BULAKHIDAS' HOUSE LOOTING CASE.

FULL TEXT OF INDICTMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE).

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 1.

The following is the full text of the indictment against the eleven persons who have been charged with looting the house of Rao Bahadur Bulakhidas during the rioting:—

"We the Commissioners, appointed under section 4 of the Defence of India Act, do hereby charge you Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, and 11 that you, on the 11 April 1919 at Ahmedabad, broke into the house of Rao Bahadur Bulakhidas and committed dacoity therefrom of property mentioned in Exhibit 12 and Exhibit 13 belonging to the same Rao Bahadur Bulakhidas and thereby committed an offence under section 395 I.P.C. and within our cognizance.

In the alternative, that you, subsequently to the aforesaid date at Ahmedabad, dishonestly received and retained stolen property possession whereof you knew or had reason to believe to have been transferred by the commission of dacoity and thereby committed an offence under section 412 I.P.C. and within our cognizance.

We further charge you accused No. 2 Chatur Madhowji that on 11th April 191 at Ahmedabad you were a member of an unlawful assembly which used force and violence and thereby committed an offence under section 147 I.P.C. and within our cognizance."

THE IDEAL FACTORY.

WHERE BOMBAY FALLS SHORT.

(BY CIVICUS.)

"Business should be a form of national service. We should not go into it merely to make money, but keep the idea of service constantly before us. Our aim should be to produce articles of use to the community under satisfactory conditions, and place them on the market at a reasonable price. While no business could continue unless it were run on sound economic lines, we should always strive to subordinate the claims of industry to the claims of citizenship."

These are the words of an idealist. And how far does Bombay fall short of the realization of that ideal! In the present mad frenzy of speculation on the share market—a frenzy in which I am convinced if it continues fortunes will be unmade in the next few weeks just as quickly as they have been made—how many "Get-rich-quick Wallingfords" realise their duties as citizens? How many of those who deal so lightly with the shares which represent to them just so much potential profit or so much potential loss realise that as part owners of industrial concerns they have a duty to those who by the sweat of their brow make these concerns a commercial success; that they have a duty to the city of which they claim to be citizens; that they have a duty also to the country of their birth or adoption? Alas! but very, very few!

Woes of the Workers.

Those thousands and thousands of human wrecks who pour out of the mills at Parel—the men, women and children amongst whom the mortality in the city is so terrible! Whence go they? What sort of homes have they? Are their conditions of work all that could be desired? Are they able to lead comfortable and happy lives? If not, why not? And what can be done to turn a positive negative into a definite affirmative? These are a few of the questions which should naturally occur to the nominal part owners of these mills. But they do not. If they did there would be such a searching of conscience as would shame the hundreds who profit by the toil of the thousands into a realization of the responsibilities of their citizenship. They would study the conditions of work of these toiling thousands and would strive to make those conditions as comfortable as possible; they would follow them from their work to their "homes" and help them to convert those "homes" from dens of darkness and despair fit only for sewer rats into dwellings into which at least a few rays of sunshine penetrate; they would see to it, too, that those myriads of people have some other interest in life than to work, and sleep, and eat, and drink, in darkness and despair—and be thankful that they are able to do it. Very often the darkness is so great that they cannot see the walls of the miserable one room tenements in which they live—very frequently by the dozen. How can they be expected to see the benefits of good government, or the evils of bad government?

A Dream Realized.

The writer of the sentiments expressed above was Mr. Seebohm Rowntree. Mr. Rowntree dreamed a dream, and in it he saw the factory of the future. First of all it occurred to him that the factory need not be so ugly as many existing factories—and he was not thinking of the smoky, dreary, dusty wilderness of Parel, which gives us a vision of smoking chimneys and prison gates. So he got an architect to draw plans which would make it pleasing to the eye and not a blot on the landscape. And he planted creepers to climb up the walls, and he surrounded it with playing fields and with gardens. He did his best to prevent smoky chimneys, and in planning the inside arrangements he took all possible pains to provide for the comfort of his work people. The workrooms were given a beauty of their own. Good lavatory accommodation, with clean towels, was provided, and even the overalls were chosen so that they might please an artistic sense. A first rate canteen, a good doctor and dentist and plenty of rest rooms all these were provided for in Mr. Rowntree's ideal factory, and as to the administration of the factory, there also he co-operated with the work people. For his managers, forewomen, and foremen, he employed only gentle folk, each of whom was a leader, and he had an employment office, where all were received politely and with consideration. And to meet an increased wage bill and the cost of other improvements he relied on four sources—(1) the consumer, (2) his own profits, (3) his own organising ability and initiative, and (4) the energy and efficiency of his workers.

And Bombay!

That factory in still an ideal—in Europe as well as in India—and it is likely for a long time to remain an ideal. But the time is bound to come in both continents when the ideal will be realized. In England a beginning is being made with the Workers' Charter. In the East more than in the West the onus lies upon the employer rather than upon the employee. And while that ideal factory may for many years be only a mirage in the desert, Bombay will make at least a beginning when the employer realises his duty as a citizen of the leading city in Asia.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY IN 1917-18

(Continued from page 9.)

hitherto in a position of agricultural serfdom. In the Central Division, where the tradition of military service exists in some areas, much better success was obtained during the year, the total number of recruits being nearly 8,000 or more than half of the total number obtained during the whole period of duration of hostilities. At the same time these figures are scarcely commensurate with the great efforts exercised to promote recruiting. Most of the Collectors have observed that the martial spirit was faint or almost extinct in their districts. In Ahmednagar and Satara opposition to recruiting led to isolated riots, while in Sholapur there was considerable factious and artificial opposition. In Nasik and Khandesh apathy was the principal obstacle. Only in Poona was there evidence of general good-feeling towards recruiting, though, considering that Poona is a military centre of long standing, the results from that district must be considered disappointing. On the other hand, the fact that there was hardly any evidence of apprehension amongst the people towards recruiting indicates that the authorities conducted their operations with great resource and tact. The lack of martial spirit amongst the Marathas in Satara, their natural centre, which is commented upon by the Collector of that district, is especially to be regretted in view of the distinction earned by the Maratha regiments during the war. There was little evidence of the spirit which dominated the Marathas of Ratnagiri, Kolaba and Savantwadi. The response of the Deccani Mahomedans was also disappointing though a fair number came forward in East Khandesh. The lower castes in the Hindu social scale did not display any considerable willingness to enlist, and the Mahars of the Deccan fell behind their brethren of the Konkan in this respect. The Deccani Koli Company did not secure its full complement; and Ramoshis joined the Berad Company in very small numbers. On the other hand, it is probable that the Bhils of Khandesh who have some military tradition would have joined in satisfactory numbers, had longer time been accorded for the formation of this special company. The Governor in Council is glad to recognise that it was carried out with much careful consideration and tact and that, in spite of a general apathy, no ground for complaint was given except in rare and individual cases.

IN SOUTHERN DIVISION.

In the Southern Division strenuous efforts were made to raise the numbers of recruits with a considerable increase of success, the number of recruits enrolled being 9,441 compared with 5,510, in the previous year, while over three lakhs were contributed to the various recruiting funds. Though in the up-country districts and in Kanara the material available was not of great promise, the increased numbers recruited reflect credit on those engaged in the work. The large proportionate increase in the year was general except in Ratnagiri, which maintained its previous high record, contributing over a third of the total number. Particularly good work was done by the Collector of Dharwar (Mr. E. G. Turner) in raising funds and increasing the number of recruits from 216 in 1916-17 to 1,068 in 1917-18. The Collectors of Kanara and Bijapur produced creditable results in particularly difficult circumstances though in the latter district too much reliance was placed on attracting recruits with large bonuses and other such inducements. Special Companies were opened for particular castes such as Mahars, Lingayats, Berads and Bhandaris. Amongst the Mahars in particular considerable success was attained, one battalion being completed and a second started. The recruiting activity in the Southern Division was characterised by absence of friction with the people combined with a greater amount of co-operation on the part of non-official gentlemen than elsewhere. This satisfactory position and the general efficiency of the organisation were in large measure due to the great personal interest and activity displayed by the Commissioner (Mr. L. J. Mountford, C.B.E.).

IN SIND.

In Sind recruiting laboured under great difficulties, and the chief circumstances which tended against success were the unmilitary character of the population, the fact that Sindhis had long been excluded from combatant recruiting and the great demand for agricultural labour in the province. Further until late in the year no special territorial unit was constituted for the enlistment of Sindhi recruits. In the circumstances no great measure of success could be expected notwithstanding the effort of district officers to improve the numbers. The extent of the difficulty may be gauged by the fact that in the Hyderabad district the offer by an influential zamindar of Rs. 250 to each recruit failed to attract any considerable number. The largest number of recruits was obtained in Karachi (1,400) owing to the existence of a great labouring population composed largely of non-Sindhi elements. Thar Parkar and Nawabshah provided a fair number of recruits, owing possibly to the example of the Panjabi colonists, while Larkana made a commendable effort in collecting Rs. 61,000 for its recruiting funds.

In concluding this review of the reports the Governor in Council desires once more to express his appreciation of the good-will manifested by the people of the Presidency in the endurance of the exceedingly difficult conditions of the year. The task of the district officers and their subordinates in the maintenance of the public order, in the control of prices and supplies and in the execution of the other manifold additional duties which arose out of the exigencies of the prolonged state of war, involved the exercise of extraordinary responsibility and effort, and to these officers the Governor in Council accords his grateful acknowledgments for the notable results of their labours. To the numerous public spirited non-official gentlemen—many of whose names are given in these reports—who rendered most valuable assistance in the organization of recruiting, of the war loan and the Relief Funds and in various other forms of public service, the Governor in Council also desires to express his most cordial appreciation.

NON-OFFICIAL EVIDENCE BEFORE JOINT COMMMITTEE.

MR. SASTRI'S IMPRESSIONS.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Sept. 1.

In his letter to the "Servant of India" received by the last mail, the Hon. Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri says:—"Of the non-official witnesses (before the Joint Committee), Mr. Banerjea doubtless carried the greatest weight. He stated the case of the Moderates at the outset in a speech marked by brevity, lucidity and point and his answers too were full and convincing. I have no doubt that the Joint Committee were greatly impressed by his testimony."

After praising Mr. Ramaswamy Iyer for his ability, readiness and firmness of statement and Mrs. Besant for her immense obligations to India, Mr. Sastri says:—"The tone of moderation with which Mr. Tilak speaks in England, has incurred the disapprobation of his own followers. Mr. Patel unfortunately struck the wrong note throughout. He never once got the sympathy of the Committee. Mr. Madhavrao, I regret to say, did not come out well. It seemed to those who watched the proceedings that, after making unqualified and harsh statements, he hesitated and betrayed nervousness when challenged to support them. I fear the impression produced by him and by Mr. Patel, was very unfavourable and could not be said to have been helpful to the cause of India. One cannot help feeling acute grief that after its brilliant career of thirty-three years the Indian National Congress should at the supreme hour of the fruition of its labours have been represented before the Joint Committee of Parliament by two persons who do not embody its experience or its spirit at the best."

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

NO MARKED CHANGE IN ECONOMIC SITUATION.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 1.

The latest reports state that rainfall has been general and satisfactory throughout India, but agricultural operations and growth of crops in Central India, north of the Central Provinces, eastern Rajputana and south of United Provinces have been hampered by excessive rain. More rain is required in Assam, north-east Bengal, Deccan and Hyderabad. Agricultural outlook is regarded as free from anxiety. Crops are excellent in the Punjab, Behar, and north Bombay, and good or satisfactory elsewhere, except in a small portion of the Bombay Deccan. Prices are still rising in Bengal and Assam, but elsewhere they are steady or falling slightly. Demand for Burma rice is keen in Bengal and Madras, but slack in Bombay. The fodder situation is much easier and condition of cattle has improved. No marked change in the economic situation is reported. The area of distress caused by famine and scarcity is gradually narrowing.

SNIPING INTO DACCA CAMP.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 1.

A press communiqué says:—Some sniping into Dacca camp at night still continued. On the night of the 29th, Chamkanni, four miles east of Peshawar, was raided by a gang about 75 strong, the raiders making off with a large sum of money. Numerous small raiding gangs are still out in Waziristan and Derajit. The Mahsuds who attacked the Gambila labour camp, finally lost eight killed at the hands of the frontier constabulary and fled in disorder abandoning most of their loot. Further punitive operations were carried out against the villages of Matagai in Tochi on the 29th. Shinki post in Tochi valley was attacked on the morning of the 30th, but the attackers were driven off without any casualties on our side.

A party of 23 rifles which was sent out to meet a convoy at Sarkai Zankal on the Pisjhin-Lorali road was attacked on the 29th and lost nine Indian ranks killed and two wounded. The attackers are said to have been Militia deserters.

MATHERAN RATEPAYERS' ASSOCIATION.

MEMORIAL TO BOMBAY GOVERNMENT MEMBERS.

A general meeting of the members of Matheran Rate-payers Association was held last evening at the office premises of Mr. Dinshaw J. Vakil, at Hornby Road, under the presidency of Mr. Hajibhoy Lalji Bhandari.

The Hon. Treasurer's report and statement of accounts for the year ended 30th April 1919, showed that there were 67 members on the roll and a sum of Rs. 264 was collected from 65 mebers during the year.

A memorial, sent to H. E. the Governor, by the Association for the removal of a restriction as to residential qualification for election of candidates for the Municipality, was read. It was stated in the memorial that the Association was desirous of bringing to the knowledge of H. E. the Governor the disadvantages and hardships of one of the provisions of the District Municipal Act as bearing upon the Municipal Government of Matheran Hill Station with a view that the Government might be pleased to make the necessary amendment in the said Act.

Under Section 12 (e) of the District Municipal Act a person, who for the period of six months next preceding the date on which a list of voters was required to be prepared or revised for election purposes was paying the qualifying tax imposed by the Municipal District, was entitled to be a candidate for Municipal election. Thus in the Municipal district a payer of the qualifying tax whether he resided within the limits of the Matheran Municipality or did not so reside was entitled to be a voter as well as a candidate. That was the provision of law from the beginning of the existence of the said Municipality till the year 1914 when a change was made. According to the amendment, only the person who paid the qualifying tax and was residing for a period of six months in the district or within seven miles of the limits thereof, was qualified as a candidate for election.

THE EFFECTS OF THE AMENDMENT.

The Association pointed out that that restriction of Municipal franchise worked as a hardship on the general body of the property-owners on the Hill who were thereby debarred permanently from coming forward to serve on the Municipal board simply on the ground that they did not reside within the limits specified by the amended Act in spite of their desire to serve on the Board. In that way many deserving candidates were unfortunately shut out. The hardship of that amendment was specially felt so far as Matheran Municipality was concerned, when several deserving property owners were shut out, and persons who were petty traders, hotel proprietors and shop-keepers on the Hill came forward for being elected as councillors with the result that when important questions came up for discussion before the Board such people would act otherwise than in conformity with the wishes of the Omcial Prestuent of the Board. Besides, such a class of people did not know Enlish language in which the affairs of the Board were conducted and would always find themselves like fish out of water at Board meetings.

Under such circumstances the petitioners requested his Excellency to amend the said Municipal Act so as to exempt Hill Station Municipalities or at any rate, Matheran Hill Station Municipality, from the operation of section 12 (2) of the Act and to make the property-owners and rate-payers on the Hill paying the qualifying tax eligible to stand as candidates for Municipal election.

PROTEST AGAINST FOREST-CUTTING SYSTEM.

The Chairman then moved that a representation be sent to the Government protesting against the forest cutting system. The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Motilal Kanji moved that a representation should be sent to Government for better police arrangement on the Matheran Hill Station, as there were quite a number of thefts. Mr. Gokhale proposed that some tax be imposed upon visitors who go over there for a couple of days or so. Both the propositions were unanimously carried.

On the motion Mr. Dinshaw Vakil, Mr. Karimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy was appointed the Vice-President of the Association in place of his deceased brother, the late Mr. Abdulhussen A. Peerbhoy.

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

OUTS DE INDIA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While reading the beautiful open letter, addressed by Lala Lajpat Rai to the Indian leaders now in England, nothing has pained me more than the omission of the name of Mr. Gandhi, while he mentioned the names of persons who carried on the work of "National Propaganda outside India."

Lalaji says, "we have every reason to be grateful for the work done by Vivekanand and lately by Rabindranath Tagore and also by the Theosophical Society in creating a certain respect for us in the learned circles of the world."

I, for one, think that Mr. Gandhi is entitled to the highest respect of us all for his having created a real sense of shame in the minds of people outside India for their having ill-treated and maligned the Indians, especially the poor and labouring class of Indians, and because of this alone, if not for anything else, his divine name ought not to have been lost sight of, but must have been put at the top of the list. Dear and respected Editor, will you kindly say whether Mr. Gandhi's name does not deserve to be included in the category of persons, who carried out national propaganda outside India?—Yours, etc.,

G.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI.

The annual meeting of the S. V. S. Mandali was held on Sunday last, in the Maratha High School on Sandhurst Road, when about 70 members were present. Mr. J. K. Parulkar was in the chair. The report for the year 1918-19, submitted by the managing committee, was after discussion unanimously approved and adopted. The report showed that the Mandali was prospering in all directions. The numbers of life members and ordinary members had increased from 85 and 871 in the preceding year to 103 and 1003 respectively in the yeer of report. This increase in the number of members was naturally followed by an increase in the annual income, which rose from Rs. 7,846 in the preceding twelve months to Rs. 9,649 in the year of report. The annual expenditure also showed a slight rise, aggregating Rs. 6,415 against Rs. 5,798 in the preceding year. The amounts spent in giving scholarships and other aid to students rose from Rs. 4,891 to 5,267. The total realizations from refunds of scholarships from past students, who had finished their education and become self-supporting, aggregated Rs. 1,013, being Rs. 62 less than those of the year previous. There was an increase of Rs. 2,970 in the Reserve Fund during the year which stood at Rs. 21,666 against Rs. 18,696 in the year preceding. Out of 126 students who applied for help during the year, the Committee awarded scholarships to 65 students, of whom 4 passed the B.A. examination, 3 Inter Arts, 5 First Year Arts, 1 Inter Science, 1 M.B., B.S., (Second year), 6 Matriculations, 1 Matriculation and School Einal, and 1 Training College examinations. Out of the past students. Mr. V. M. Gaitonde, Mr. S. V. Pandit and Mr, V, P. Saraf were respectively awarded the Chacellor's Gold Medal, the Telang Gold Medal and the Sir Lawrence Jenkins Scholarship by the Bombay University at the last M.A. examination. The other salient features of the year were several donations received by the Committee for founding memorial prizes, prominent among which were (1) Rs. 1,000 in 3½ per cent. Government Promissory Notes for founding Balkrishna Sazbe Prize, (2) Rs. 500 in 4 per cent. Municipal Bonds for founding Sunderrao Balaram Pakhade Prize and (3) Rs. 400 in 3½ per cent. Government Promissory Notes for adding to the Vishnu and Bhagwan Prize Fund. After the adoption of the report, votes of thanks to the retiring Managing Committee and retiring auditors were proposed and carried, and a new Managing Committee and new Auditors were elected for the ensuing year. The chairman then addressed the meeting He commended the Managing Committee for their satisfactory work during the past year. He informed the meeting that the Vithal Balkrishna Kargaonkar scholarship of Rs. 100 had been decided to be awarded to Miss Manoramabai R. Nadkarni, and the Noble Conduct Medal to Mr. S. V. Mahajan, and that the presentation of the scholarship and the medal would take place at a special gathering proposed to be held hereafter. He then announced that Rao Bahadur S. V. Rajadhyaksha and Mr. G. M. Thenge had during that week respectively given donations to the Mandali of Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 2,400 for founding scholarships in the names of the late Bai Jankibai Sakharam Rajadhyaksha and the late Mr. Nanuji Suryaji Mahatme respectively subject to certain conditions. He also announced that Mr. V. J. Shirolkar had given a further donation of Rs. 700 for converting the Vishnu and Bhagwan Prize Fund into a Scholarship Fund. He further intimated that the following ladies and gentlemen had become Life Members of the Mandali by paying or promising to pay Rs. 100 to the Mandali.

Mrs. Rakhmabai Anandrao Dalvi, Mrs Lakshmibai Narsinh Thakur, Mrs. Lakshmibai Vishnu Parulkar, Mr. Madhavrao Vithal Samant, Mr. Madhavrao Chintaman Deshpande, Mr. Mangesh Nilkanth Nadgowda, Dr. Bhagwantrao Sakharam Patkar, Mr. Ganpatrao Narayan Mudiman (Rs. 101) and Mr. J. K. Parulkar.

With a vote of thanks to the chair the proceedings were brought to a close.

A CRUEL SENTENCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In continuation of my letter to you of the 22nd ultimo, appearing in your valuable journal of the 25th ultimo, regarding extraordinary severe sentence of three months' rigorous imprisonment passed on a minor boy of the age of 14 years by the 1st Class Resident Magistrate of Bandra, I am glad to inform you that Mr. Campbell, the sympathetic District Magistrate of Thana, made inquiry into the case today, releasing the boy on bail of Rs. 100 and made reference to the High Court of Bombay for final order.

You are fully aware that the boy was sentenced on 1st August, 1919, and is released after undergoing complete one month's rigorous imprisonment, so I leave it to your able pen to comment on the subject if necessary.—Yours, etc.,

M. A. LADUCK.

484, D'Monte Street,
Bandra Sept. 1.

N.B.—The boy furnished the bail and was released by the jail authority at 5 p.m.

The Secretary of State's sanction has been received in India for substantial increase in pay for members of the Public Works Department.

FROM LETTERS TO EDITOR.

JUSTICE—Wants to know what is the correct procedure of appealing against the decision of the Board of Bombay Port Trust in the case of a dismissed servant of that Department, and to whom the appeal should be addressed.

VIMAL PRASAD DESAI—Says in reply to a query by an inquirer from Dacca in "The Chronicle" of the 23rd August, that the "Review" is not published at present. The back numbers may be obtained from its former Editor Mr. Jayendrarao Bhagwanlal, M.A., Vedie Academy, Ahmedabad.

G. S. REDIJ—Says that the public lane opposite the Hasali Tank near Lady Jamsedji Road, Dadar, has become impassable owing to the constant accumulation of rainwater and knee-deep mud. Repeated complaints to the Health Officer as well as the Municipal Commissioner, he says, have failed to secure redress in the matter.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

A sum of Rs. 35,000 has been donated by Mr. Dinajibhoy Bomanji for establishing a hospital and six beds at Sumali in memory of his parents.

* * * *

Mr. L. L. Dutt of the Food Prices Commission and late Accountant-General, Bengal is leaving Calcutta to-day for England to give evidence before the Currency Commission as an expert on the Exchange question.

* * * *

Dealing with the present and future of the rice market, the "Rangoon Times" says that it learns that the Royal Commission for wheat supplies holds in Burma large quantities of rice bought last year but apparently not now needed in England and suggests that the Government of India take it over to meet the demands from Bengal and Madras.

* * * *

At a meeting of the Mythic Society, Bangalore, on the 1st instant, Sirdar Kantaraj Urs, who presided, announced that heirs of late Mr. Ananda Rao had presented to the Society a copy of the book "India and its Princes" by Le Rousheonle, who accompanied King Edward in his Indian Tour as Prince of Wales. The book was a gift to the late Sir T. Madhava Rao with an autograph letter by the late Majesty King Edward.

* * * *

Reports received during the week show that influenza infection has spread to some extent in the Madras and Bengal Presidencies and in Bihar and Orissa Province. The disease is generally of a mild type in the Bengal Presidency. During the week ending August 9th, 68 deaths from influenza were reported in the Madras Presidency. During the week ending 22nd August, 298 deaths were reported from 32 towns of which 130 occurred in Madras city.

MR. GANDHI OR DR. RABINDRANATH.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Without accepting the Rt. Hon. Montagu's view about unfeasibility (political or otherwise) of the Imperial Veto or about the futility of reciprocal measures, we have to accept the conference. At the Conference India is to be directly represented by two members one official and the other non-official. Without prejudice to the people's right to be consulted as regards the official nominee, let us make an insistent demand that Mr. Gandhi be nominated as the non-official representative In Colonial relations with India there is no one equal to Mr. Gandhi and by his selflessness he is sure to succeed. Should he not undertake the mission, let it be Poet and Seer Rabindranath of Worldrenown. The matter is not merely one of deplomacy and secret agreements. But it is principally a matter of principle, right and humanity. Even Mr. Montagu put it as a matter of the sincerity of the welcome given to the Indian Representatives at the Peace Conference by the Colonial Delegates, and when sincerity is concerned it is such men will achieve the necessary result as have got the greatest quantity of the milk of human sympathy.—Yours, etc.,

P. R. LELE

ENORMONS PRICES OF LAND IN CALCUTTA

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2.

Prices of land in Calcutta are going up enormously especially in Burma-bazar and Chowringhee quarters. At yesterday's public auction a plot of land situated on the Central Avenue, near Harrison Road, measuring about thirty cattahs fetched three lakhs seventy-five thousand rupees, another plot was sold at Rupees eleven thousand per cattah, the purchasers being Marwaris Two houses in Chowringhee were purchased by Messrs. Hajee Ahmed and A. P. Patel of Bombay at twenty-three half lakhs.

FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

The Famine Relief Fund Committee of Lunawada acknowledges with thanks the receipt of a donation of Rs. 205 from a gentleman of Lunawada, named Dashrathlal Chunilal Shobharam Jani, (at present residing in Mombasa, British East Africa), in addition to the previous help of Rs. 1,111-0-0 given by him to the Fund two months ago. The Committee expresses its feelings of sincere indebtedness to Mr. Jani and also to other philanthropic gentlemen, who extended their help to the Committee.

PUNJAB AFFAIRS.

APPOINT COMMISSION WITHOUT DELAY.

PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION'S TELEGRAM.

(Associated Press.)

The following telegram has been sent by the Bombay Presidency Association to the Secretary of State for India and to the Prime Minister, London:—

"The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association welcomes announcement that His Majesty's Government intend appointing a commission to scrutinise Punjab Martial Law proceedings and convictions. Urges extensive reference to commission to include all actions of Punjab Government beginning from Rowlatt Act agitation also that personnel of commission be so constituted to command people's confidence and requests that the commission be appointed without delay."

The following telegram has been sent to the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, Secretary, Congress Deputation, and the Hon. Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Secretary, Moderate Deputation, London:—

"'Pioneer' announces probable introduction of Indemnity Bill regarding Punjab affair during Simla session. Council of Bombay Presidency Association requests you to take necessary steps, prevent introduction, pending results of Privy Council, Appeals and commission's enquiry."

NEW INDIAN LOAN.

APPROXIMATE TOTAL: RS.19,81,90,000

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 1.

A press communique states that the total subscriptions to the main section of the five per cent. income tax free loan of the current year which closed on 20th August amounted approximately to Rs. 19,81,90,000 of which Rs. 1,66,59,050 was in the form of war bonds. These figures are liable to small adjustments and therefore are not final. The final figures of subscriptions to the loan through the Post Office are not yet available, but it may be stated that Rs. 32,13,400 was subscribed through the Post Office upto the 23rd August.

DERAILMENT ON N. W. RAILWAY.

SEVERAL DEATHS.

(Associated Press.)

RAWALPINDI, Sept. 2.

No. 65 Up passenger train ran into a cutting which had slipped at mile 260/2 between Chhab and Uchhri stations on the Mari-Attock extension of the North Western Railway at about 4-45 a.m., on Monday morning. The engine and one third class bogie carriage were badly derailed, two coaches are smashed and piled on the top of each other in the cutting. Eight dead bodies of Indian soldiers have been removed and corpses of three Europeans and one Indian can be seen and more appear to be buried in the wreckage. 39 Indians and 3 injured British officers were taken to Rawalpindi by an ambulance special. One Indian and one European sergeant were removed in an ambulance car. Mails and passengers of the No. 65 up and No. 64 down trains were transhipped at about fifteen hours. The block is expected to be cleared by Tuesday morning. No. 65 up train and No. 64 down train of Monday night were also transhipped. More details will follow as soon as ascertained.

VICTIMS OF THE DISASTER.

4 EUROPEANS: 14 INDIANS.

(Associated Press.)

LATER.

RAWALPINDI, Sept. 2.

Further enquiries regarding the accident to No. 65 up-passenger train show that four Europeans and fourteen Indians were killed.

The following are the names of Europeans:—Doctor W. C. Bazin of Lahore, Mr. Gereson, Railway Police Inspector, Sergeant Chairman, attached to the Supply and Transport and one British Officer name unknown. Among Indian Christian passengers, only one Mr. Emmanel was identified.

The block has not been removed yet.

FURTHER LIGHT ON AMRITSAR CASE.

DR. SATYAPAL'S STATEMENT.

HIS FATHER'S LETTER TO MR. GANDHI.

The following letter has been addressed to Mr. Gandhi by Mr. Maniram, father of Dr. Satyapal, B.A., M.B., of Amritsar who was sentenced to transportation for life with forfeiture of property, and whose sentence was reduced to one of two years' imprisonment.

AMRITSAR, Aug. 22, 1919.

My dear venerable Mahatmaji.

The valuable and untiring services you are rendering unto the Punjab with indefatigable zeal at her time of misery and trouble are being greatly appreciated by every right-minded Indian. The bold and fearless attitude, the brave and dauntless spirit and the searching and masterly criticism of the Martial Law Commissions' judgments are being praised by one and all. It goes without saying that you have understood the whole question properly. It is not the remission of sentences that is sought, it is the thorough revision of the orders that is needed; it is not the reduction that is requested, it is the absolute reversal of the cruel and faulty judgments that is desired. The Martial Law Commissioners flung aside the principles of Law and Justice to unknown regions and combined in them the two-fold duties of Judges and Accusers. What the prosecution failed to establish the Commissioners supplemented from a perverted version of the evidence or got out of the defence witnesses by bullying them.

AS CONSPIRATOR.

I wish to draw your attention particularly to the case of my son Dr. Satyapal, B.A., M.B., His statement as filed by him in the Court is appended herewith. The grave miscarriage of justice that has happened in his case stands unrivalled. Dr. Satyapal was restricted from public speaking. etc., on the 29th March. The Commissioners have sentenced him to transportation for life on the ground that he was a member of a conspiracy formed for disseminating sedition. But it is curious to the highest degree that he did not even attend the meeting of the 30th March not to say of his saving addressed that meeting was held by the Judges, and it is the meeting in which sedition is said to have been disseminated in pursuance of that conspiracy. Now, the Martial Law even with its retrospective effect could not be applied to him as it cannot take into its fold the acts committed before the 30th March. And Dr. Satyapal did nothing criminal or otherwise on that day. The theories of a conspiracy, therefore, being in existence at that time and Dr. Satyapal being connected therewith are only ridiculous and uncomprehensive. There is not an iota of proof to support these conclusions of the Judges and they are against commonsense. Public meetings were held in Amritsar as anywhere else in India in common to demand the repeal of Rowlatt Acts and there can be nothing criminal in asking for the repeal of nasty measures. If the convening and arranging the holding of public meetings is criminal and can be ascribed to criminal conspiracies, then doubtless every Indian is unsafe in the midst of so many repressive Acts. If protest against an unpopular Act is to be dubbed as Sedition and public speakers to be styled as Seditionists, then adieu to all public life! The speeches of Dr. Satyapal delivered before the 30th could not form a part of the charge before the Commission and on the 30th, he did not make any utterance. His only fault is that he was one of the signatories on the hand-bill which advertised that a meeting would take place on the 30th November, Dr. Satyapal asserts (as it is also quite clear) that he appended his signature to the hand-bill on the 28th March with the acts of which date the Judges had nothing to do. It is under these circumstances, a case of clear travesty of justice and his conviction under section 124 is bad in law.

THE ONE GREAT "CRIME."

It would amuse you to know—though it has prejudiced. Dr. Satyapal's case that incidents of January and February were put in by the prosecution to prove the Doctor's guilt and his one great crime was that he carried on the (successful) Platform Ticket Agitation. The railway authorities regardless of the feelings and inconveniences of the Indians stopped the issue of platform tickets on passenger trains. This was a cause of dissatisfaction in the community and Dr. Satyapal spent time, energy and money in getting this grievance redressed and the irony of fate is that the generous act is considered to be seditious.

Meetings on the 7th and 8th at Dr. Kitchlew's house deposed to by the approver only but denied by Drs. Kitchlew and Satyapal have been considered to have been held to further the objects of the so-called conspiracy to spread sedition and the Commissioners have made mention thereof in their judgment. But it is exceedingly curious that no public meeting was held in Amritsar as a result of these secret deliberations. It was a stumbling block for the prosecution to be deprived of the support of two witnesses whom they produced to corroborate this portion of the approver's statement and yet, as already observed, the Judges believed in his (approver's) testimony in spite of their witness's straightforward and flat denial. It is then ridiculous to find that the Judges are silent as to what happened in pursuance of these secret meetings and what their objects were.

That the trial of Dr. Satyapal could not be within the province of the Martial Law Commission and that Martial Law had no grip on him is quite aparent from the above. In addition to that the Judges are not consistent in their findings. L. Moti Ram has been acquitted who was like Dr. Satyapal one of the signatories of the meeting of 30th March. Mr. Badrul Islam, the President of the 6th April (as well as two or three earlier meetings in which Dr. Satyapal was a speaker) has been acquitted, the great and wonderful extenuation being that he happens to have an English wife.

The self-same Commission held in the Gujranwala Case that public meetings held and other acts of passive resistance performed before the 6th April were not criminal. The Lahore Tribunal holds the same view. Mr. Montagu has also said in the House that such acts were not taken notice of. Yet here is an instance of glaring injustice having been perpetrated on Drs. Satyapal and Kitchlew whose only fault is that they did some trifling service in the public cause and thus became the object of their affection. They have been punished for this alone, if a sin, it is to be adored by fellow citizens.

For your information I may mention that Dr. Satyapal offered himself for military service in 1915 and was granted a temporary Commission as Lieut. I. M. S. He was posted at Aden where under very trying circumstances he worked for one year to the satisfaction of his superior officers who gave him eulogizing testimonials at the time of his departure. In 1918 he again volunteered for service but the arrangements fell through.

During the Influenza and Malaria epidemics he did his level best in his humble way to mitigate the sufferings of his fellow townsmen and was awarded non-official Sanads.

It is indeed a befitting sequel to be convicted under section 124-A after such a record of services both to the Government and public and I have no doubt that you will take up this case personally. Hoping to hear from you at an early date.

I am,
Most obediently your,
MANI RAM.

DR. SATYAPAL'S STATEMENT.

In the Martial Law Commission No. 4 at Lahore.

THE CROWN
vs.
DR. KITCHLEW, etc

Charge:—Under Sections 121, etc.

The written statement of Dr Satyapal, accused No. 2 in the above case.

Most respectfully sheweth:—

1. That the accused has been charged with offences under sections 109, 121, 121A, 396, 147, 302, 326, 506, 426, 124A 147, 436, 190, 120B of the Indian Penal Code.

2. The accused pleads "Not Guilty" to all the charges brought against him and denies:—

(a) that for some time past, certain persons in Amritsar have cherished hostile intentions against the British Government and have sedulously endeavoured to instil the poison in their minds into the hearts of others;

(b) that the accused ever visited Europe or ever was a member of the Shining Club or became a part to such intentions and acts referred to in clause (a);

(c) that the accused took part in the several meetings in pursuance of any general policy of instilling poison in his mind into the hearts of others;

(d) that the Ram Naumi festival on the 9th April 1919 was converted into a political demonstration or the accused had any part in it beyond that of a spectator;

(e) that the accused was in any way responsible for the serious excesses, regretted by all, that took place on the 10th April after the accused had been deported to Dharamsala:

(f) that any criminal conspiracy was formed in Amritsar in connection with conspirators elsewhere to overawe Government and secure the abandonment of the Rowlatt Act and that the accused was a party to it in any way.

The several protest meetings held up to 29th March in which the accused took part were held with a lawful object to pass resolutions, giving expressions of opinion of the citizens of Amritsar on the measure known as "Rowlatt Bill" or "Rowlatt Act", the resolutions being couched in respectful language praying the Government to withdraw the measure. The accused submits that there was nothing unconstitutional in holding the same and such meetings were held throughout India.

(g) that the meetings held on 31st January, 5th February, 9th February, 10th February, 21st February, 22nd February, 28th February, 23rd March, 29th March, 30th March, 6th April, 10th April and 13th April were held in pursuit of the above conspiracy;

(h) the accused has had anything to do with the "Waqt" and that the same was published in pursuit of the objects of the conspiracy:

(i) the "Hartal" on the 30th March and 6th April had anything to do with the objects of the conspiracy. The same was observed all over India. The accused had nothing to do with it.

(j) that there was any secret societies established on the 7th and 8th April or that the accused was a member of the same;

(k) that there were any violent and seditious demonstration on the 9th April and that the accused had anything to do with the same;

(l) that the accused instigated any one in pursuit of the objects of the conspiracy to break out or wage war against the King on the 10th April;

(m) that there was any state of war up to including the 13th April or in consequence of any general conspiracy to which the accused was a party in any way;

"SCRAPPY AND DISTORTED REPORTS."

3. As regards the specified charges against the accused, he submits as follows:

(i) that he spoke at the meeting on the 6th February, but he denies that the speech was in any way inflammatory. The reports of the Police and the C. I. D. are scrappy and give a distorted view of the speech. The accused advised the audience to remain within law and agitate constitutionally for the withdrawal of the Bill. The accused opposed an amendment in Resolution No. 2 and referred to the proceedings of the Legislative Council, but the audience carried out the amendment, *vide* Vakil of the 8th February.

(ii) that he spoke at the first platform ticket meeting on the 5th February. There was no racial feeling displayed by the accused, rather the accused attempted to get a galling grievance of a very long standing removed. The meeting was called in response to the desire of the general public by Sardar Nihal Singh, Bar.-at-Law, who was elected Secretary in the said meeting and it was proposed to address a memorial to the authorities in this connection. Respectable people of the town took part in the same. The meeting was in no way political.

(iii) That the accused wrote letter to Mr. Bennet, Station Superintendent, on the 10th February, 1919, and admits the contents of the same. The letter was addressed to him in his official capacity. No personal threat or intimidation was intended or implied. The reference is to the Passive Resistance being resorted in case all other constitutional means failed. The letter should be read as a whole. The agitation happily ended and the people were grateful to the Railway authorities. A letter of thanks was sent to the District Traffic Superintendent, Lahore on behalf of the Amritsar public and an announcement published even in newspapers. (*Vide* Arorbans Gazette, dated 8th March and the "Tribune" of the 2nd March).

These meetings and the agitation regarding Platform Tickets could possibly have no connection with the lamentable and sad events of the 10th April.

The relations between the general public and the Railway staff were very cordial since the grievance was removed.

The accused did a service to the public as well as to the Government in getting an old galling grievance of the public redressed. No disloyal person will get popular grievances removed and the Government or its officers becoming popular thereby.

(iv) The accused spoke in the second Platform Tickets meeting but denies that his speech was in any way inflammatory or to contain any racial feeling at all. All this agitation ended happily as referred to above and it had absolutely nothing to do with the regrettable events of the 10th April.

(v) The accused admits the contents of the letter dated 10th February and the broadcast publication thereof. In the said letter the following appears:—

1. "It is a matter of great delight that I have been assured that much of the grievance will be now no more."

2. "You will earn the good wishes of the Indian people of Amritsar if you will see your way to cancel this order."

The letter should be read as a whole and no motives imputed to the accused that were beyond his dreams.

The letter was published to keep the public in touch with what was being done in the matter by the committee appointed by them.

(vi) The accused admits having spoken at the Mohammadan Educational Conference on the 22nd February 1919 but denies that his tone was bitter. On the contrary he expressed a great desire that there should be better relations between Hindus and Mohammedans. He did not at all refer to politics. The conference was educational and not political and was conducted by eminent citizens of the town and Government officials whose loyalty has never been doubted by any one. In this connecton the accused begs to refer to the proceedings of sea party given in honour of Mian Mohamed Shafi, Municipal Commissioner in the Temperance Hall on the 24th February 1919, in which the accused advocated Hindu-Mohammedan good-will (vide "Arorbans Gazette", dated 1st March, page 5).

(vii) The accused spoke at the Cheap Grain Shops meeting on the 28th February. The accused invited the Deputy Commissioner to preside over the meeting, who in reply, wished the accused success in the object. This letter was read in the meeting and was gratefully appreciated. The original letter has been sent to the Deputy Commissioner with the Interrogatories addressed to him. The accused in this meeting requested the co-operation of the Deputy Commissioner under the Indian Defence Act to acquire grain at cheap rates for such relief shops.

No disloyal person would invite the Deputy Commissioner to preside or request his Co-operation.

(viii) The accused admits having spoken at Rowlatt Bill protest meeting on the 28th February, 1919, but emphatically denies that portions of his speech were inflammatory of racial feelings.

In the reports only a couple of isolated sentences out of the whole speech are quoted and those two are wrong.

The accused made an appeal to all communities to unite to make the next Session of the Indian National Congress to be held at Amitsar a success. The said appeal was addressed to Christian, Mohammedans, Hindus, Sikhs and others.

REAL OBJECT OF PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

(ix) The accused admits having spoken at Rowlatt Act protest meeting on the 23rd March, 1919, but denies that his speech was inflammatory in any way. The accused rather explained the real object and meaning of the Passive Resistance as explained by Mahatma Gandhi and during his speech said:—

"Gandhi teaches Indians not to use force against any body."

"Don't do any act of violence. Don't propagate sedition. Don't create false feeling in the public. But on the other hand you are required to undergo sufferings for the sake of your Country and nation."

"The passive resistance of Gandhi was on the lines taught by Christ in words that 'Thou shall not kill.'"

"They would not attack any person as it is a sin to commit crime."

(x) The accused admits having spoken at the Rate-payers' meeting held on the 22nd March, 1919 and the speech referred to municipal affairs and had nothing to do with politics.

(xi) The accused was one of the convener of a meeting held on the 29th March, 1919 called to protest against the Rowlatt Act. The accused spoke in it, but denies that the speech was seditious and inflammatory.

The accused quotes Mahatma Gandhi in that.

"Nations cannot progress in this world by means of Revolutionary crimes."

"It has never been the intention of the speakers and political agitation that some kind of revolution may spread in the Country. Those who think that Indians are spreading any kind of revolution are on the wrong point."

"Message of Mr. Gandhi is to have this Act repealed and Passive Resistance is the only bloodless weapon."

"He who tries to spread any kind of revolution is not real follower of Mr. Gandhi."

And while explaining Mahatma Gandhi's message said.

"Not to do any act against the Government and not to cause any bodily injury or violence in carrying out your mission. You should try to spread those two objects of Mr. Gandhi throughout the length and breadth of the country with great enthusiasm."

Resolutions passed at these meetings were constitutional and respectful.

(xii) The accused admits he was one of the convener of the meeting held on the 30th March. He took no part in it because he got restriction order on the night of the 29th March.

Resolutions passed were constitutional.

(xiii) The accused admits having written a letter to the "Pratap" of Lahore which appeared in the first issue of the said paper dated 1st April. This letter was written before the restriction order was served on him, that is abont 25th March. The accused denies that it was seditious or in any way brought into hatred or contempt or excited disaffection towards his Majesty or the Government established by law in British India, rather gratefully referred a graceful act of the Deputy Commissioner who came down from the platform and went up to Lal Devi Dial, Flour seller and gave him the Sanad, thanking him in kind words and the good effect this scene produced was also referred to. A man with tendencies other than loyal could not have referred to such graceful scenes that could make Government official pouplar.

(xiv) The accused never attends any meetings at the house of accused No: I between 30th March and 10th April or at any other time, nor does he know of any such meetings having been held at his house.

The charge is emphatically denied being false and fictitious.

The men with whom he is alleged to have associated in such meetings are not known to him and are of such social position that it was impossible for him to have associated with.

(xv) The accused totally denies that he ever attended any such meetings (Home Rule and Satyagraha) or ever joined the said movement.

(xvi) The accused never attended any meeting on the 8th April, 1919, to organise fraternization during *Ram Naumi*, nor does he know of any such meeting ever having taken place.

(xvii) The accused denies having joined any sort of procession on the 9th April, 1919, and distributing sweetmeats at a common *Chabil* to mob, nor did he join any meeting in Guru Bazar if held any. The accused viewed the procession from a shop in Katra Ahluwalian. The accused was garlanded by some of his old patients, clients and friends as was done with other respectable people.

(xviii) The accused was deported to Dharamsala on seeing the Deputy Commissioner on invitation (enclosed with Interrogatories addressed to him). The accused never expected or suspected deportation, rather hoped that the restrictions may be removed as he had loyally carried out restrictions imposed on him already and the 6th April had passed off peacefully.

The accused never saw Hans Raj on that day except in the Deputy Commissioner's compound but the accused had no opportunity or necessity to speak to him, nor was Hans Raj, a man of power, to be asked to take revenge.

The accused took no part in Hartal.

I have literally and anxiously obeyed all official orders till the date of my arrest at Dharamsala on the 6th May 1919. The accused has had nothing to do with the extremely, sad events that happened on the 10th April 1919, or thereafter. The accused considers it an act of shame on the part of the citizens of Amritsar.

The accused has all long been a loyal and faithful subject. He tried his humble best to serve the Government by volunteering to serve as a Lieutenant, I.M.S., for one year in 1915 and also offered to do so in 1918. He took part in charitable movements and worked honorarily in the Influenza and Malaria epidemics as shown by the two certificates given over the signature of the Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar.

The charges laid against the accused are against his general conduct of life, his religious teachings and temperament and public utterances are false and the accused humbly prays that he may be acquitted of the same.

Dated 19th June, 1919.

(Sd.) SATYAPAL,
Accused.

SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT.

IN THE MARTIAL LAW COMMISSION NO. 4, LAHORE.

Crown vs. Dr. Kitchlew, and others.

Supplementary statement of Dr. Satyapal accused (No. 2.)

1. The petitioner has read the English record of speeches and proceedings of the meetings contained in the printed records of "Police Diary Reports," filed by the prosecution. The petitioner begs to state that these reports are not accurate because in the first place there has been an admission on the prosecution part that:

(i) Police prepared reports from notes which have been destroyed and there is no test that the reports based on these notes do conform with the original notes; and also;

(ii) That certain passages which are favourable to the accused have been left over, these being not important from the point of view of Police;

(iii) That the report is garbled and many sentences are reported which, on account of being detached from the context, convey an impression which the petitioner never meant;

(iv) The explanatory notes inserted here and there by the Police are misleading and put quite a different colouring than what was intended by the petitioner;

(v) The rendering into English is very bad and the Urdu idioms have been very inaccurately translated and make the sense of the speech very obscure.

(vi) Asghar Ali reporter has said to have taken short hand notes in English while the speeches were delivered in Vernacular It is an impossible task to accomplish for a man of Asghar Ali's qualifications who betrayed much ignorance specially re Hindi words which petitioner often uses. This probably accounts for to a very great extent the difference in various reports (C.I.D.).

2. The following passages and words are absolutely denied have ever been uttered by the accused:—

ENGLISH PRINTED RECORD.

1. Page 6, para. 2, line 18, date—11-2-1919:—

(As it was a sin to put up with oppression and they should endeavour to prevent the tyrants to commit aggressions).

2. Page 10, last para., 4th line from the bottom:—

(He said it was matter of regret that Indians were treated like dogs).

3. Verbatum report. page 31:—

Verbatim Report, poge 31, Printed Book.

The following passages appear, which the accused never said:—

(a) "The whole of the Indians are repenting for that."

(b) "Indians who do not repent are no more Indians."

(c) "How can we all be satisfied by it while it is also said that such acts are merely temporary measures."

(d) "There are some places in India where Indians are not allowed to go."

(e) "All the trains of Malviya, Shastri and others are turned up.

(f) "In Lahore such has not been done."

(g) "Gandhi has several times told me that he who once takes a vow should never attempt to break it." (The accused could not possibly say it. He never met Mr. Gandhi in his life).

(h) "Gurukala Institution founded by Mr. Gandhi's Swami Sardha Nand."

Verbatum Report, page 311, Printed

(i) "Mr. Gandhi is about 75 years of age."

(j) "We do not want to injure any one but only to (*Sic*) those who injure and trouble us."

4. Page 33 para 2 of report of the meeting of 23-3-19:—

The word "Foreign" is wrong as clear from the Police Report dated 24-3-19 printed on page 11 vide lines 14 and 15.

5. Page 41, last para line 9:—

"He saw the Boers it like ants but they sting like scorpions." (*Sic*)

6. Page 43 para 2 first 5 lines:—

(Tyranny upon tyranny was being added up. . . . they would be earthed.)

7. Page 43 para 2 line 17:—

(He asked the audience to sacrifice their lives:

3. I beg to submit the following is mentioned, as on page 41 in C.I.D. reports, that was never said by the accused.

I never said that the Bureaucracy bit like scorpions. I referred only to the Rowlatt Act.

I never said "excited and despising act of the non-official members in the presence of his Excellency the Viceroy and his official members." I never said "Gandhi was determined to overthrow bureaucracy."

I never said "He commented by saying that if the Indians could not realise and excite any spirit of sacrifices that they may have in them on account of their degraded condition then they should weep to themselves as helpless." I never said that "The Bureaucracy would feel ashamed of themselves."

I beg to draw special attention to the following:—

(a) He referred to certain quotations from Mr. Gandhi's speeches dealing with Passive Resistance without violence P. 42

(b) Gandhi teaches Indians not to use force on anybody and if they were to be faced with death they should face it.

4. (a) Page 17 Printed Book.

In the report made by City Inspector no mention is made of:—

(i) My denouncing the anarchical and revolutionary crimes to suppress which Rowlatt Act had been passed.

(ii) I read the message of Mahatma Gandhi. This has not been properly reported.

(b) I beg to draw attention to the following note mentioned by C.I.D., but reported in Nusrat in connection with 23rd March. 1919:—

"The object of the passive resistance movement is: Do not do any sort of violence. Do not propagate Sedition. Do not create false feeling in the public. But if on the other hand you are required to undergo sufferings for the sake of your country and nation be prepared for the same."

I beg to add that the list is not exhaustive, only few passages have been referred to.

(Sd.) SATYAPAL,
Dated June 25, 1919. Accused No. 2.

GLEANINGS.

A Chamberlain Statue for Houses of Parliament.

In response to a widely expressed desire the Government has decided to place a statue of the late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain within the Parliamentary precincts, although the exact site has not yet been chosen.

Cost of Army in Ireland.

The Army in Ireland costs £900,000 a month.—Mr. Forster in Parliament.

Australia's New Party.

Two hundred Labour extremists at Sydney, after holding a conference, have formed a new party with the object of establishing a co-operative commonwealth in which the organised industrial workers will own and control the entire means of wealth and production.

£55,000,000 for French Ships.

The French Cabinet has consented to the introduction of a Bill authorising the expenditure of 71,380,000,000 francs in the reconstruction of the French mercantile fleet.

The Anti-Suicide Bureau.

The Salvation Army's Anti-Suicide Bureau in London is still proving of considerable service. "We have recently," said one of the officers in charge, "had applications for assistance from those in responsible positions at a time of crisis in their lives. A man in an important appointment overseas came to offer assistance to the Government during the war, but latterly was in difficulties. The Salvation Army found him employment, and when he received his first salary he forwarded a donation to the Army to cover out-of-pocket expenses.

"In another case the applicant, who had occupied a responsible post, had given way to excessive drinking. Help was afforded according to the necessity, and the man was saved from worse troubles.

"Applications have also been received from a business man pressed by financial obligations, from a discharged soldier, and four others in circumstances of strain and anxiety."

Extraordinary.

A Mahamedan woman of Sarail has given birth to three sons, and a day later to a daughter. The mother and all four children are doing well.

360,792 Out-of-Work Ex-Soldiers.

The Labour Minister stated that on July 18, 360,792 ex-Service men were claiming the out-of-work donation.

An Epoch-Making Poem.

Scott received 1,500 guineas for half the copyright of "The Lord of the Isles," and £600 has just been given for the original manuscript of it. Both prices seem excessive if regard is had only to the intrinsic worth of the poem, which was regarded by the original publishers as "a comparative failure."

But in its failure lay the great gain of Scott, the publishers, and literature, for at the same time occurred the startling success of "Waverley." So, when Ballantyne made complaint to him, Scott "with perfect cheerfulness" said, "Well James, so be it. Since one line has failed, we must just stick to something else."

Thereupon he abandoned the writing of metrical romances, and in their stead came the immortal novels.—"The Daily Chronicle."

What is a Jitney?

What is a jitney? asks a correspondent. It is an institution which helps to solve the traffic problem in many American cities where motor-buses are unknown. During the rush hours, when the trams are packed, private motor-cars ply for passengers at a uniform charge of 5 cents any distance within a certain radius. As "jitney" is the colloquial name for a 5-cent. piece, this form of traffic has come to be known as "jitney competition."

Jitneys are not licensed, and many private owners turn their cars to profitable account by using them in this way. They have hit the tramways hard, and are gradually driving taxi-cabs off the streets. For journeys between certain points and the railway stations the "jitney" fare is about a quarter of that demand by taxis.—"The Daily Chronicle."

PROPOSED INDEMNIFYING BILL.

ANDHRA CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Sept. 1.

At an urgent meeting of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, yesterday, a resolution protesting against the Indemnifying Bill, proposed to be introduced at the ensuing sessions of the Imperial Legislative Council was passed.

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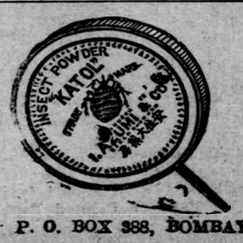

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The Punjab Storm Centre.

FROM "THE NATION."

There is no graver or more insistent problem in the British Dominions to-day than that created by the recent administration of the Punjab. It will be recalled that, in April last, the agitation against the Rowlatt Sedition Act led to riots and outrages in many cities of Upper India, and that, as a consequence, large tracts of the Punjab were placed under martial law. Martial Law Commissions were set up for the trial of persons accused in connection with the rising, and during the past three months these tribunals have been steadily at work applying their extraordinary powers to many hundreds of men and youths. Down to the middle of June, 596 had been tried. Of these seventy-seven were condemned to death, and 305 to terms of rigorous imprisonment. Towwards the end of June, a number of the more extreme sentences were reduced by Sir Edward Maclagan, lieutenant-governor of the province. But when petitions were addressed to the Viceroy by several representative Indian associations in Bombay and Bengal, praying for a postponement of the executions in those cases which were under appeal to the Privy Council, Lord Chelmsford replied that he was unable to act. Thereupon the President of the Indian National Congress cabled to the Secretary of State and to Lord Sinha, Under-Secretary, calling their attention to the Viceroy's refusal and summarizing the salient facts behind the appeals. There is, we need hardly say, no possibility that the executions will be carried out while the appeals are pending; but this circumstance makes it all the more difficult to explain Lord Chelmsford's negative at a time when every false step on the part of the Government increases the apprehension of the Indian public.

The hearing of the appeals has, in the meantime, begun before the Privy Council. Last week Sir John Simon appeared on behalf of twenty-one men, all but one of whom had been condemned to death for complicity in the fatal burning of the National Bank at Amritsar. Leave to appeal was granted, not, as Lord Haldane explained, upon the legal grounds, but simply in order to guard against the possibility of a miscarriage of justice. Other appeals are now due, including those of several political leaders, at Lahore and Amritsar, who were condemned a month ago to death or to transportation for life with confiscation of property. Public opinion in India has been stirred in an extraordinary degree by these sentences, and, it would seem, more particularly by the penalties imposed upon three prominent medical men of Amritsar, upon Mr. Harkishen Lal, the barrister whose case we have already dealt with, and Mr. Kalinath Roy, editor of the Lahore "Tribune." The last-named, having been refused information as to the charges against him, and prevented, like Mr. Harkishen Lal and others, from employing counsel of his choice, was first given two years' imprisonment with a fine of 1,000 rupees, and then, in response to widespread public protest, had his sentence reduced to three months.

Two large questions of policy are involved in this situation. The first concerns the attitude of the Imperial Government towards the Punjab Executive, its policy and conduct. In the midst of the upheaval, certainly more serious than any that has occurred in India for a generation, the government of the Punjab passed from the hands of Sir Michael O'Dwyer into those of Sir Edward Maclagan. Seldom has a public indictment of an administration been more unanimous or specific. The Indian case is that throughout the war period Sir Michael O'Dwyer ruled the province by the hardest Prussian methods, which in the later stage developed into complete military despotism. And it is urged that two things must at once be done: (1) the closing of the Martial Law Commissions; (2) the appointment of an independent commission of inquiry, empowered to go into the whole administration of the O'Dwyer period.

The second question was raised, in a letter to "The National" last week, by that fine Liberal and consistent friend of India, Mr. Charles Roberts. As Mr. Roberts sees it, care should be taken to prevent the bitter disputes provoked by the miserable events in the Punjab from being mixed up with the immediate task of Parliament and the Government of India, which is, the shaping of a reform scheme to provide the basis for a new system of responsible self-government. But, unhappily, the two things are not separable. If Mr. Roberts and his friends, or the Joint Committee on the Montagu Bill, should attempt to keep them apart, they will find themselves brought up against an impossible position. The educated classes, with and through whom alone we can hope to establish a new order in India, are to-day in a condition of resentment, by reason, almost entirely, of the Punjab. Tagore's famous letter to the Viceroy is the unanswerable proof of this. And Mr. Montagu has a further proof at hand. The Indian deputations, now in London, especially the constitutional moderates, make no secret of their declining hopes. They are being overborne by the evidence that the Indian people refuse to be interested in constitutional reform: their minds are filled with the methods and results of executive action. The truth, surely, is plain. The Government's scheme will require the maximum of consent and goodwill; and we cannot expect to attain that unless and until the right atmosphere is created.

FAMINE IN S. KANARA.

CRITICAL SITUATION.

The following telegram was addressed to his Excellency the Governor of Madras by the Secretary of the South Kanara District Association on Aug. 27:—

Since Your Excellency graciously granted interview to the Hon. Khan Sahib Abdulla and myself on the 13th instant regarding the rice crisis in South Kanara, the situation has become distinctly worse. While gratefully thanking Your Excellency for the additional allotment sanctioned for September, I solicit your immediate intervention for the following reasons. September is the worst month of the crisis, yet the prospects are most alarming. The Collector is unable to provide rice for the lower middle classes who are hit hardest owing to limited quantities grudgingly sent by the Director of Civil Supplies which are hardly sufficient to meet the barest needs of the poorest classes in the town alone. The small provision made for other parts of the district by the Collector for want of required quantity is not calculated to relieve the acutest distress prevailing in the district though prominent people are ready with money to purchase Rangoon rice if immediately provided. Half the population of the district are on starvation rations. Owing to the high price of local rice and want of other rice unless all available. Rangoon rice is sent immediately by the D.C.S., people will die from sheer starvation as the coming fortnight throughout the district is most critical. Again, the Collector of Malabar is not giving facilities to import Calcutta rice from Calicut to relieve misery, and bring down high price of local rice here. Though famine conditions are prevailing throughout the district consisting of over 700 villages relief depots have been opened only in 40 places for want of rice. Lawlessness is increasing in the district. So far rice looting in broad daylight has occurred at 22 places during the month, the only cause being starvation. Jails are full for want of accommodation. Prisoners are locked up, in tiffin rooms, Tashildars' rooms, or are paraded to distant stations. Jailers are unable to feed prisoners for want of required rice. In the interest of orderly government it is absolutely necessary to prevent spread of lawlessness in the district. I respectfully assure Your Excellency that high prices of local rice will automatically disappear if large quantities of Rangoon rice are imported immediately.

The Burma Comforts for the Troops' Fund intend presenting every British soldier leaving Burma before the end of the year with a parcel of warm clothing, socks, cheroots, cigarettes, etc. Nineteen men invalidated home, who left on the Arankola on Saturday, were the first recipients. The ladies connected with the Fund are making presentations as the men go on board.

AGAINST THE BRAHMIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 1.

The Madras Adi Dravida Jana Sabha has sent the following cable to the Chairman, Indian Reform Committee—"Southern India Panchamas deeply regret the Committee's prejudice towards the non-Brahmins. Non-tax paying Brahmins belonging neither to military nor labouring classes, want to displace British rulers and wield authority. Mr. Montagu is their ally. The situation is intolerable. Brahmins and non-Brahmins are not like Englishmen and Scotsmen. The Brahmins are foreign clergy enslaving ignorant and superstitious people. Communal Electorate alone will safeguard against minority rule. The Brahmins were intriguing and bargaining during the war when we helped with men and money."

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RAO BAHADUR KESHAVLAL G. TRIVADY, Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Bombay Presidency (and Chief Revenue Officer, Junagadh State), writes:—It gives me great pleasure to testify to the efficacy of the Medicines of Dr. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR, DIABETES SPECIALIST of Madras. I was under his treatment for six weeks in course of which the specific gravity of Urine fell from 1038 to 1015 degrees, and sugar which was considerable in the beginning, became always most imperceptible—which means a wonderful cure of the obstinate disease which had baffled the treatment of many Doctors and Physicians before. I recommend him to all suffering from the bad disease for the rare quality of his drugs which seem to be purely vegetable drugs.
Junagadh, 17th December, 1916.

Mr. N. K. KARODE, Chemical Analyser, Junagadh State, writes on 2nd December 1918:—I am glad to certify that Dr. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR, treated Rao Bahadur Keshavlal G. Trivadi in 1916 for Diabetes and effected cure in the course of about six weeks. At the commencement of the treatment the Sp. Gr. of his urine was 1038 and it gradually fell to 1015 and accordingly the quantity of sugar also decreased and came down almost to normal, Dr. S. R. Iyengar's treatment seems to consist of native drugs and the effect is marvellous. I am of opinion that anybody suffering from this disease should take benefit of Dr. Iyengar's treatment.

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NO DIARCHY IN PROVINCES.

THE CONGRESS DEMAND.

The following is Part III of the memorandum of the Congress Deputation submitted to the Joint Committee. It deals with functions and franchise.

As we propose that there shall be no division of functions in the Provinces, we do not feel called upon to offer any detailed remarks on the findings of the Functions Committee Report in this respect. The view of the Congress and the terms of reference to the Committee are diametrically opposed. The Congress holds that the people of India are to-day fit for full Responsible Government and that, at least in the provinces, it should be established at once. The terms of reference to the Committee, on the contrary, left them no option but to divide the provincial subjects into "Reserved" and "Transferred" irrespective of the question whether the people are fit or not. Even then, the Committee could have gone much further than they have done. They have chosen, however, to be ill-liberal. They have sacrificed the interests entrusted to them to the securing of unanimity.

Subject, however, to our fundamental disagreement with the terms of reference to the Committee as regards the division of subjects in the Provinces, it is necessary to refer to some points, which are as follows:—

1. Regarding the list of Provincial and All-India subjects on pp. 19-28, we make the following remarks:—

(a) We do not see the necessity, in the Provincial Councils, for the special standing orders required for the passing of Railway and Tramway legislation. The proposal is, in fact, obviously dangerous to public interests.

(b) The powers of borrowing and taxation need not be subject to Indian Legislation (page 82), but should be subject only to fixed statutory rules.

(c) The establishment and control of new Universities should be left to the Provincial Legislatures without interference by the Central Government.

(d) Co-operative societies need not be subject to Indian legislation.

(e) The control of newspapers and printing presses should be left to the government of each province.

(f) Prisons and reformatories should be under provincial control.

(g) Franchise and Elections for Provincial Councils should be left entirely to the Provincial Governments and Legislatures under the rules laid down under the statute.

(h) Control of Members of the Services, other than All-India, should be left to the Provincial Councils.

2. We consider that the list of new taxes which may be raised in the provinces given in para. 75, should be mentioned in a schedule to be appended to the Bill.

3. The division between Provincial and Indian Finances suggested in paras. 200 to 208 of the Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms should be given satutory effect.

II.—Franchise.

With regard to the report of the Franchise Committee we invite the attention of the Joint Committee to the following points.

1. Although "the Franchise and Electoral Law" has been made a transferred subject, subject to Indian Legislation, the effect of the recommendation is lost by the provision of subclause 3 of clause 3, which leaves the determination of questions regarding the Franchise and Election to the rules to be framed under the Principal Act. If the recommendation of the Committee has any meaning, the clause ought to provide that such rules shall be subject to any law made by the Indian or any provincial legislation.

2. We cannot reconcile ourselves to the recommendation which imposes on the women of India sex disqualification. We strongly hold that the disqualification should be removed from the outset. We believe that the vast bulk of informed opinion in India is strongly in support of the removal of sex disqualification in the franchise, and it would appear that the balance of evidence before the Franchise Committee was in favour of it.

3. The franchise could have been made much wider. There is no reason why all those who can read and write should not be allowed to vote. In Madras, Bombay and the Punjab particularly, the number of voters should be materially increased. The Bombay Government had estimated figures making up a million voters. The Committee's scheme is for only 653,000. In fact, in the Bombay Presidency as many as three to four lakhs of people have been enjoying Municipal and Local Board franchise for the last forty years, and the Committee now proposes the enfranchisement of only six and a half lakhs for the Provincial Legislature.

4. The recommendation to treat certain kinds of military services as qualifying for the vote is ill-liberal. There should, in our opinion, be no distinction between one kind of military service and another.

5. The size of the Councils and the proportion of the elected members thereon should be as laid down in the Resolutions of the Delhi Congress. The recommendation of the Committee on this question in regard to Provincial Councils, though it does not go far enough, is fairly satisfactory, but in regard to the Indian Legislative Council it is inadequate and disappointing.

6. The recommendation to constitute the Indian Legislative Council by indirect election is unacceptable, and we are strongly opposed to it.

7. The number of seats allotted to Communal and Special Electorates is more than the necessities of the situation justify. We desire, particularly, to protest against the exaggerated representation proposed to be given to capitalistic and trade interests, chiefly European. We cannot understand why the Calcutta Trades Association, an association of shopkeepers, not confined to British subjects, should be entitled to elect two representatives to the Bengal Provincial Council. We do not know what reasonable claim can be advanced for their representation outside the general European electorate. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce is to have four members, "Jute Intetests" two members, and the Indian Mining Association, Indian Tea Association and Tea Planters one member each on the Provincial Council! The absurdity of this is illustrated when it is seen that the people of the province, through their general and communal electorates, representing a population of 45 millions, will return only 78 members, while 11 members will represent foreign trade and capitalistic intereste through a handful of commercial and trading firms; while the representation of capitalistic interests in other provinces, if not on so large a scale, is equally objectionable. The proposal to give the Bombay Trades Association, consisting of 30 or 40 shopkeepers representation in the Provincial Council who are, again, not all British subjects, is, we venture to say, preposterous. We do not know any country in the world where a parallel can be found to these novel proposals for the special representation of capitalists and traders and we would ask the Committee to recommend its removal altogether.

8. University seats should not be restricted to the Fellows, but all graduates should be allowed a vote.

9. If landholders are to have special representation, a standard of land revenue should be prescribed as entitling them to vote.

10. Dismissal from Government service or conviction for an offence should not operate as a disqualification for membership of the Legislature. The suggestion that the Governor-in-Council should be allowed to decide whether a person has been guilty of moral turpitude or not, in any circumstances, is highly objectionable and dangerous, especially where the individual has been dismissed from Government service, and we strongly urge the removal of these disqualifications.

11. There should be no residential qualification for candidates in any province. The reasons advanced in the Report for the distinctions proposed are unconvincing.

V. J. PATEL,
General Secretary.

CONDITION OF GOLD MARKET.

AN APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT.

"Pro Bono Publico" writes:—

The Government has issued a press-note, in which it has asked tenders, on the 3rd September, 1919, at the minimum rate of Rs. 23-14-3 for giving gold. It has also declared to give gold every fifteen day, three lakhs and twenty-five thousands of tolas, for three months continuously. The press-note appeared in Bombay Newspapers, on the morning of the 22nd instant, but some of the big speculators, getting private information of this press-note, gathered on the previous midnight, i.e., on the 21st instant, and sold an enormous quantity of gold, of the Bhadarwa delivery, and brought down the rate from Rs. 31/8 to Rs. 25/8. The general mercantile population, was quite unaware of this press-note, and the influential speculators, took undue advantage, of their ignorance These speculators have sold gold of Bhadarwa delivery, in the hope of getting it from the Government, before the due-date of Bhadarwa Delivery-Now, I request the Government, through the columns of your worthy paper not to give the delivery, of tendered gold before the due-date of Bhadarwa-Delivery, which expires on the 14th September to save the mercantile community, from the trap of the speculators. These speculators have not an ounce of gold with them, but they have sold lakhs of totals on the strength of the information, which they were fortunate to receive, before the press-note was out in the newspapers. These speculators, have amassed a vast fortune from this information, and still they are desirous of having more of their illicit gains. If the Government will not come to the assistance of the general public and will allow these speculators, to play their game, the poor merchants will be totally ruined, and the few speculators will become more and more wealthy than what they were before. Now it is for the Government to consider whether to support these speculators, or to save the poor mercantile population from the selfish clutches of these speculators.

THE PROPOSED MAHOMEDAN COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall feel much obliged if you kindly publish the following in your esteemed paper.

Thanks to the Almighty that it has at last been decided by his Excellency Sir George Lloyd and the Council to utilise the generous donation of Sir Mohamed Usef. It is proposed to found a Mahomedan College at Andheri. The Moslem public of this presidency will be highly thankful to his Excellency if publicity be given to the plan of the proposed Mahomedan College. Information on the following points will be most welcome by the community.

(1) Will the Moslem students get free admission in the proposed Mahomedan College to be founded at Andheri?

(2) Will any provision be made for the teaching of Arabic, a language hitherto neglected by the existing Arts Colleges of the Presidency?

I beg to invite the attention of the trustees of the magnificent donation of Sir Mohamed Usef to the fact that the Moslem community on the whole is poor. Most of the Moslem students are sons of poor parents. They maintain themselves at College either on the help of generous men or on tuition. During my College career, I had the misfortune to note that two brilliant Moslem students in the absence of any help maintained themselves on tuition. The result was that over-work exhausted them, and they became easy victims to consumption. What more—on the eve of graduating both of them died. I earnestly appeal, therefore, to his Excellency Sir George Lloyd as well as to Sir Ebrahim Rahimtulla to try their best to manage to provide both boarding and lodging accommodation free of charge to the Moslem students entering the proposed College.—Yours, etc.,

M. A. PATEL.

Gamdevi,
Aug. 30.

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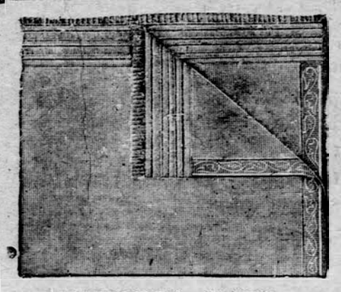

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INDIA'S DEMANDS.

RESPONSIBLE GOVT. AT ONCE

CONGRESS DEPUTATION'S VIEWS.

The Joint Committee of the Lords and Commons which is considering the Government of India Bill met at the House of Lords on 5th August to hear further evidence. Lord Selborne presided. A large number of Indian ladies and gentlemen crowded the Committee Room.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel representating a deputation from the Indian National Congress, submitted a memorandum setting forth the views of the Congress with regard to the Reform Bill and urging that the time was ripe for the establishment of responsible government in India.

At the outset, the witness expressed his gratitude to the Committee for inquiring whether he would like to give his evidence *in camera*. The National Congress, however, had nothing to say in private. He stated that he was general secretary of the National Congress, secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee of Bombay, an elected member of the Indian Legislative Council, and he had served for six years as a member of the Bombay Legislative Council. He was chairman of the Reception Committee of the special sessions of the National Congress which considered the reform report. The object of the Indian National Congress was the attainment by the people of India of Dominion Home Rule, or, to put it in the words of the announcement, "responsible government as an integral part of the British Empire." They were all anxious to remain part of the Empire, not as they were, but self-governing, just as other self-governing Powers were. The Congress held that the people of India were fit for responsible government now. An announcement regarding his Majesty's policy in British India was made on August 20, 1917. The National Congress met and considered the announcement very carefully in all its aspects. It pledged his Majesty's Government to a policy of progressive realization of responsible government, and also pledged it to take substantial steps in that direction without delay. In making the announcement, the Secretary of State explained that progress in this policy could only be achieved by successive steps, and that the British Government and the Government of India must be the judges of the time and nature of the advance. The National Congress did not regard these phrases as part of his Majesty's announcement.

The Chairman.—As a matter of fact, they are.

The witness said the National Congress did not take that view.

The Chairman.—It is not for me or you or the Congress to say, but for his Majesty's Government; and they say so.

RESERVED POWERS.

The witness.—I am very sorry to hear that. He added that the Congress, having considered the announcement, passed certain resolutions expressing grateful satisfaction for the pronouncement as to the establishment of responsible government, and strongly urging the necessity for the immediate enactment of a statute providing for it. They were not prepared to accept an indefinite statement. A time limit should be set down in the statute. They accepted the memorable announcement of August 20, but within its limits they claimed the right to determine for themselves the time and measure of the advance. That, to put it shortly, was their position. The modifications suggested by the Congress were, roughly:—(1) Full provincial autonomy, or, to be strictly correct, full responsible government in the provinces, with the transfer of all subjects. (2) Some measure of responsibility in the government of India. The Army, Navy, Air Force, Peace Treaties, foreign relations with ruling Princes, and subjects affecting the peace, tranquillity, and defence of the country should be reserved, while the remaining subjects affecting internal affairs should be handed over to the representatives of the people. (3) Fiscal autonomy. (4) A time limit of 15 years to be fixed by statute, within which full responsible government should be attained in the whole of British India.

Dealing with the question of women's franchise, the witness said it was generally contended that there was no powerful demand for the franchise on the part of the women of India. That was not so. The National Congress had passed resolutions in favour of women's franchise. They were flooded with requisitions from different parts of India, and the Congress had before them the opinions of affiliated bodies in favour of giving the franchise to women. The fact that there was a system of *purdah* in Northern India was not a justification for depriving all the women of India of the right to vote. In this year, 1919, it was ridiculous to say that half of the population of India should not be given the vote.

He further urged that the Joint Committee should take into consideration the question of basing the qualification for voting on the earning capacity of the voter. The franchise, as passed, was on the basis of landed property. Most of the working classes had very little land to talk off, and they would not come under the property qualification at all. The witness also emphasized the desire of the National Congress for the inclusion in the statute of the declaration of rights. The people of India used to believe that their fundamental rights as British subjects were guaranteed by the Government of India Act. In recent years, however, the Government of India had passed certain laws——

The Chairman pointed out that the Committee could not go into the question of those laws. They had no authority to consider them.

WAGE-EARNERS' VOTES.

In answer to Mr. Bennett, the witness said they were not asking for the fullest measure of responsibility for the government of India, but they were asking for a substantial portion of responsible government.

Mr. Bennett.—Assuming that the Indians are the sole judges as to the time and measure of responsibility, you leave no responsibility whatever to the Parliament of England?—No; other responsibility, excepting that of keeping India as part of the Empire.

Mr. Bennett said he did not think the witness had answered the question, but perhaps that was as far as they could get.

Mr. Bennett:—Is a time measure a true measure in a problem of this kind? Are there no other considerations to be borne in mind?—We believe that we are fit for responsible government, but as a matter of facilitating reforms we are ready to agree to a period of years, and we would be satisfied with a period of 15 years.

You would assume that Parliament had still a responsibility?—Yes.

Replying to Lord Islington, the witness said he would like to see the franchise based on an earning capacity of 150 or 200 rupees per year.

Lord Islington.—Supposing the Bill is passed on the present lines, would you and those whom you represent undertake to do your best to work it successfully?—We should try our best to see how it worked, and we should agitate for the rest. We are not going to be satisfied with this little thing.

Mr. Montagu (Secretary of State for India).—What exactly do you mean by "little"?—We say that it is not at all satisfactory. It is disappointing that we should get a few departments in the provinces to start with.

You call that a little thing? I have not the least doubt it is disappointing, but you say it is a little thing?—Yes.

The witness agreed that the Congress did not ask for any responsibility under their League scheme, but the scheme was based on the fundamental principle that the control of the Budget should be vested in the representatives of the people.

Referring to the witness's claim that the people of India were ready for self-government, Mr. Montagu asked if there was an electorate in India at the present moment.

The witness said there was a municipal electorate in Bombay. It was simply a matter of transfer.

Does Lord Southborough's recommendation improve that electorate?—To some extent. It does not go far enough.

And yet you say, without Lord Southborough's improvement, there is an electorate that could control?—Yes. The witness added that he favoured universal suffrage, and, speaking personally, and not as representing anyone, he strongly urged the Committee to grant the reforms asked for in the Central Government, and to transfer all the subjects in the provinces.

Sir John Rees.—Is it your opinion that the system of government is bad, or do you admit that it affords great benefits to the country?—I say it is bad.

Mr. Spoor.—Do you think that the declaration of rights can go into a Bill of this kind?—Certainly. There is no difficulty about it. You are giving a Constitution, and the fundamental rights of British citizenship must form part of that Constitution.

Replying to Lord Sydenham, who asked if the witness favoured the British form of self-government, Mr. Patel said he preferred the Congress League scheme.

Mr. Madhav Rao, who also represented the National Congress, gave supplementary evidence, and dealt with the administration of native States. He was opposed to diarchy as unsuitable to the provinces, and strongly advocated complete autonomy in its place.

The Committee adjourned till to-day.—"The Times."

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ALLEGED PLEDGES OF THE ALLIES.

The "Manchester Guardian" writes:—The "Philadelphia Ledger" of July 16, contains some interesting documents bearing on Japan's claim to the former German territories in the Shantung province of China. These were quoted by Senator Norris during the debate in the American Senate. It is stated, it will be remembered, that Mr. Wilson opposed the demand of Japan at the Paris Conference that she should take over Kiao-chau and Shantung from Germany, but that he had to yield on discovering that England, France, and Italy had already early in 1917 pledged their support to Japan.

The documents purport to be those which passed between England, France, and Japan at the time when China was being urged to enter the war on the side of the Allies. Senator Norris alleged that the Japanese Foreign Minister approached the British Ambassador at Tokio on January 27, 1917, and that the following correspondence then took place:—

I.

ENGLAND TO JAPAN.

British Embassy, Tokio, February 16, 1917.

My Dear Excellency,—With reference to the subject of our conversation of the 27th ultimo, his Britannic Majesty's Government accedes with pleasure, to request of the Japanese Government for an assurance that they will support Japan's claims in regard to the disposal of German rights in Shantung and possessions in the islands north of the equator on the occasion of the Peace Conference, it being understood that the Japanese Government will in the eventual peace settlement treat in the same spirit Great Britain's claims to the German islands south of the equator.

Conygham Greene, His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador.

II.

JAPAN'S REPLY TO ENGLAND.

February 21, 1917.

The Japanese Government is deeply appreciative of the friendly spirit in which your Government has given assurance and happy to note it as fresh proof of the ties that unite the two Allied Powers. I take pleasure in stating that the Japanese Government on its part is fully prepared to support in the same spirit the claims which may be put forward at the Peace Conference in regard to the German possessions in the islands south of the equator.

III.

JAPAN TO FRANCE

The Imperial Japanese Government proposes to demand from Germany at the time of the peace negotiations the surrender of the territorial rights and special interests Germany possessed before the war in Shantung and the islands situated north of the equator in the Pacific Ocean.

The Imperial Japanese Government confidently hopes the Government of the French Republic, realising the legitimacy of these demands, will give assurance that, her case being proved, Japan may count upon its full support in this connection.

It goes without saying that reparation for damages caused to the life and property of the Japanese people by the unjustifiable attacks of the enemy, as well as other conditions of peace, of a character common to all the Entente Powers, are entirely outside the consideration of the present question.

IV.

THE FRENCH REPLY TO JAPAN.

The Government of the French Republic is disposed at give the Japanese Government its accord in regulating at the time of the peace negotiations questions vital to Japan concerning Shantung and the German islands in the Pacific north of the equator. It also agrees to support the demands of the Imperial Japanese Government for the surrender of the rights Germany possessed before the war in this Chinese province and these islands.

M. Briand demands, on the other hand, that Japan give its support to obtain from China the breaking of its diplomatic relations with Germany, and that it give this act desirable significance. The consequences of this in China should be the following:—

1. Handing passports to the German diplomatic agents and consuls.
2. The obligations of all under German jurisdiction to leave Chinese territory.
3. The internment of German ships in Chinese ports and the ultimate requisition of these ships in order to place them at the disposition of the Allies following the example of Italy and Portugal. According to the information of the French Government, there are fifteen German ships in Chinese ports, totaling about 40,000 tons.
4. Requisition of German commercial houses established in China; forfeiting of the right of Germany in the concessions she possesses in certain parts of China.

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